The Weekly Post.

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GOLDEN-ROD.

"How in the world did I happen to bloom
All by myself, alone
By the side of a dusty country road,
With only a rough old stone.

"For company?" And the golden-rod,
As she dropped her yellow head,
Gave a mournful sigh. "Who cares for me,
Or knows I'm alive?" she said;

"A snow-white daisy I'd like to be,
Half hid in the cool green sod;
Or a pink Spirea, or sweet wild-rose—
But I'm *only a golden-rod!*

"Nobody knows that I'm here, nor cares
Whether I live or die!
In a world of beautiful flowers, who wants
Such a common thing as I?"

But all of a sudden she ceased her plaint,
For a child's voice cried in glee,
"Here's a dear little lovely golden-rod!
Did you bloom on purpose for me?

"Down by the brook the tall spirea
And the purple astors nod,
And beckon to me—but more than all
Do I love *you*, golden-rod!"

She raised the flower to her rosy lips,
And merrily kissed its face.
"Ah! now I see," said the golden-rod!
"How this is the very place

"That was meant for me, and I'm glad I bloomed
Just here by the road alone,
With nobody here for company
But a dear old mossy stone!"

IN NOVEMBER.

Oh, mark how through the lattice-work of brown—
November's trees—the lights of gray skies sift:
Nor birds may sing, nor any shadows shift
Below the sunless gables of the town.
Now brooks run tawny, and a purple crown
Of elder-tops the marish hollows lift,
While haunting twitters from the the thickets drift,
And hollow pipes the gale across the down;
And memories like voices fill the gale—
The joy of harvests and the hope of springs,
And songs, though felt, unsung, and griefs that pale,
And leves that flush, and hope that lift on wings,
And sunlight on the silent winter hills,
Thrilling anew the heart that sorrow thrills.

L. Frank Tooker in Scribner's.

MATCH-MAKING.

Notable Instances of the Union of American Money and Foreign Titles.

[From the New York World.]

Apropos of the marriage on the 5th instant of Lord Grantley, only surviving grandson of the late Mrs. Norton, the poetess, to Mrs. Charles Grantley Norton, formerly Miss Katherine McVickar, of New York, Mr. Labouchere calls attention to the number of American girls who of late years have married Englishmen. This is his explanation of the phenomenon: "It is because they know how to make themselves pleasant. English girls are, as a rule, either too gushing and talkative or have nothing to say for themselves. American girls unite the tact and savior vivre of French women with the solid qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race. They know how to set off their natural advantages with dress, and they are almost philosophically good tempered."

These are very good reasons why Englishmen should want to marry American girls. But why should American girls want to marry Englishmen? Is it because American men," as a rule, are either too gushing and talkative or have nothing to say for themselves?" Of course Mr. Labochere will say it is because Englishmen are better men and make much better husbands than Americans. But that view will hardly meet with favor on this side of the atlantic. Meanwhile the phenomenon remains. At the present moment there are two English peeresses of American birth — Lady Abinger, formerly Miss Magruder, of Washington, and Lady Grantly, formerly Miss McVicker, of New York. A third English peer, Lord Wentworth, the son and heir of another peer, the Earl of Lovelace is about to marry an American lady, Miss Julia Fletcher, a daughter of the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, formerly of New York. Viscount Mandeville, the son and heir of the Duke of Manchester, is married to an American lady, Miss Yznaga of New York; the second son of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Randolph Churchhill, is married to an American lady, Miss Jerome, of New York: the Hon William Carington, brother of the present Lord Carrington, is married to an American lady, Miss Warden, formerly of New York The Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, sister-in-law of the present Earl of Kimberley, was Miss King, of Georgia, and Captain Arthur Paget, a grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesey, the Lord Uxbridge of Waterloo, last year married Miss Stevens, of New York.

Getting Satisfaction.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Half an hour before the morning train over the Canada Southern road was to leave for Toledo yesterday a pompous, fat man, with several parcels in his arms, entered the depot with a great rush and made a bee-line for a Grand Trunk train. When halted at the gate and asked what train he wanted to take, he replied:

"I'm going to Toledo, and if you make me miss the train I'll sue you for damages."

"But this isn't the train for Toledo."

"Why isn't it, sir; why in the old Harry isn't this train for Toledo?" loudly demanded the fat man.

"Because the train for Toledo stands over on that track there."

"Then why didn't you tell me so in the first place? I'm a good mind to report you to your superiors, sir?"

"You'll find the Superintendent upstairs," humbly replied the gatekeeper.

"And I'll lodge complaint against you—yes, I will! Travelers have rights, and those rights must be maintained!"

The fat man rushed half way up stairs, and the whistle of a yard engine made him halt, and turn, and rush down again. Reaching the gates of the Canada Southern train, he called out:

"It is your business to give warning at least three minutes before the train leaves!"

"And I'm going to do it," replied the gatekeeper; "it is over twenty minutes yet before train time. Please show your ticket."

"Show my ticket! Do you suppose a man in my position means to steal a ride on the hind trucks?"

"The rule is for all passengers to show their tickets."

"I don't believe it, and I want your name! I'll go up to the Superintendent and see if travelers have any rights in this depot. Your name, sir?"

"My name is Bumps, sir, and I'm a poor widower with seven children to support."

"I don't care a cent if you've got seventeen children to support. I'll bump bumps till he'll never sass another traveler!"

The fat man rushed up stairs again, and was heard galloping the numerous halls and passages calling for the Superintendent. The janitors passed him along until he came down the outside stairs on the public street.

"Have a hack, sir?" yelled about forty drivers in chorus.

"No, sir—no, sir!" he screamed in reply. "This is a put-up job to make me miss the train! Where do I go into the depot?"

"Have a wagon?" howled twenty expressmen in his ears.

"Never! Never! I want to get into the depot! If I miss that train I'll sue the whole city!"

He was shown the public entrance, and he made a rush for a Flint & Pere Marquette train just making up.

"That isn't the train for Toledo!" called several voices, and he hurried over to where Bumps was standing and said:

"I'll fix you for this sir! Let me through this gate!"

"Ticket, please."

"Yes; I'll show you my ticket, and as soon as I reach Toledo I'll make an affidavit of this affair and send it back to the Superintendent!"

He passed through and entered a coach. A woman was saying she feared her trunk had not come down on the baggage wagon, and he dumped his parcel into a seat and said:

"I hope it hasn't! It will serve you just right to miss it! A person who hasn't got spunk enough to stand right up to these railroad folks and let 'em know what's what ought to lose her trunk! They tried to bluff me around just now, and when they found they couldn't do it they couldn't be too humble and obliging! Go out and blast them, madam,—blast their eyes till they can't rest?"

Burglary as an Art.

As one of the most prominent young burglars of San Francisco was walking out of court the other day just after having secured an acquittal regarding his latest job by a prompt and business-like "divy" with the powers that be at the usual rates, a well-to-do but anxious looking stranger touched his arm and beckoned him into a doorway.

"You are 'Teddy, the Ferret,' aren't you," asked the gentleman, "the man who was tried to-day for safe-cracking?"

"Well, wot of it?" replied the housebreaker.

"Why, just this—you'll excuse my speaking so low, but the fact is I've come all the way from the San Joaquin to look up a party in your line of business"

"Have, eh?"

"Yes—I—well, I've a little proposition to make to you."

"Exactly," said the Ferret, calmly; "you're a bank cashier down in the foothills."

"How did you know that?" stammered the gentleman, much amazed.

"And your cash and accounts are to be gone over by the directors on the first, and as you can't realize on your stocks, you want me to gag you some time next week, shoot your hat full of holes, find the combination in your breast pocket and go through the safe in the regular way."

"Great heavens, man! how did you find all that out?"

"Why, I guessed it. It's the regular thing, you know. Got three orders to attend to ahead of yours now. Lemme see. Can't do anything for you next week, but might give you Wednesday and Thursday of the week after. How'll that suit you?"

The cashier said he thought he could make that do, and in less than five minutes they had struck a bargain and arranged the whole affair.

Even New York isn't much ahead of San Francisco in regard to modern conveniences.

A Hawk's Instinct.

An engine driver on a French railway gives some singular details concerning an old hawk which is accustomed to profit by the fear incited in young birds by the noise of the locomotives on that line. The little bird of prey displays an instinct closely bordering on reason. "He is" said our informant, "accustomed to fly beside the trains passing between Mesgriny and Romilly, and has been known to the officials tor more than fifteen years. Having learned from experience that the terror inspired by the trains drives such birds as may be near the railway out of the hedges on either side of the lines, this hawk soars evenly a few yards above the carriages, and carefully keeps himself hidden in the cloud of steam emerging from the funnel. So soon as a suitable victim appears, he is incontinently pounced upon and devoured. Should, however, the piratical bird by chance fail of his object he returns to his place amid the steam, from which even missiles cannot dislodge him, a slight turn of the wing always enabling him to evade them. The bird's flight is extremely rapid, as, indeed, that of hawks is well known to be. If the train is, say from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty yards ahead, and going at express speed, a few seconds suffice to place him in turn the same distance in front, even after chasing a bird along the hedges."

A Case in Court.

In a Virginia City Court the defendant in an assault and battery case arose, and with a great show of dignity, said:

"Your Honor, the complaining witness in this case does not desire to prosecute. He desires to withdraw the complaint."

His Honor replied: "I am sorry to disappoint you, sir, but when a complaint is sworn to the complaining witness cannot withdraw it."

"I'll bet yeh twenty dollars he kin!" shouted the excited litigant.

His Honor thrust his hand into his pocket for the money, but remembering himself in time, he said, "Sit down, sir!"

The chagrin of His Honor in not being able to take so soft a bet was so great that he committed the unfortunate man to the county jail for twenty-four hours for contempt.

MR. WILLIAM BRADFORD, the artist, for the two pictures which he is to paint for Earl Grosvenor is to receive $18,000. One will be a Yosemite picture, the other an arctic scene.

EVERYTHING.

A FAIRY TALE.

You'd call his room a pleasant place—
Satin and rosewood, lights and lace,
And fruits and vines were there. (Ah well)
And yet the rich man rang his bell,
When, lo! he saw a fairy flit
From outside dusk to answer it.

Her flower-like eyes, so faint and blue,
Looked at him through her veil of dew;
Though every gracious thing he had
His face was fretful, tired and sad.
"Pray, sir," she whispered, "did you ring?"
He said, "Yes, I want—everything!"

The fairy laughed and walked away,
Ragged and rosy at his play,
A boy who had the grass, the dew,
Birds, bees, the sun, the stars, like you,
She met. "What do you want?" sighed she,
"Oh! I have everything," said he.

[*Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.*

LYNCHING AT LEADVILLE.

Full Particulars of the Hanging of Two Offenders, One of Them a Boy.

[From the Leadville Herald.]

At half past 10 o'clock this morning the slumbers of the watchers of the jail were disturbed by a knocking at the door, and as the Deputy Sheriffs have free entrance and exit at any time, the door was soon opened. The first man who stepped inside was Under Sheriff Watson, but with him came several men with pistols in their hands, pointed at the Sheriff's head. Nothing was left for the latter to do but to order the prison doors to be thrown open. Fifteen men went in with the Under Sheriff, but who they were no one knows except the members of the organization, as each of them wore a black mask.

There have been two men engaged as special officers at the jail ever since the hold-up and shooting scrape on Saturday night. The officials certainly had no control of the matter, for the moment the door of the jail was opened every man was covered with a gun, and the slightest motion on their part would have resulted in instant death.

Deputy Sheriff Miller was lying on a seat outside of the cage, and the moment the vigilantes were in possession of the premises, three of them made a rush at him, and before he could explain his official capacity, he was bound by a small cord and gagged. They were just on the point of putting the rope around his neck when somebody raised courage enough to shout that the bound man was a Deputy Sheriff. This stopped the vigilantes for a minute, and discovering their mistake, they turned around to see where the men were that were wanted. Deputy Miller was unbound and ungagged, and, without any apologies, covered by several six-shooters and ordered not to move. In the meantime fifteen vigilantes had filed into the jail, and twenty more remained outside to protect their companions, or come to their relief if it was necessary.

While the three men were busy preparing Miller to be strung up, another party discovered Frodsham, who had only been incarcerated last evening, and, as the jail is in a crowded condition, had not been locked up in the cells or even in the cage, but had been permitted to remain simply inside the walls. The victim was no sooner spotted than a rope was thrown around his body, and the vigilantes began to prepare him for his end. Seeing his fate, Frodsham called out to the jailers 'Are you going to see me die, boys?' Which was answered by one of the jailers: "We can't help you now, we are in danger ourselves." The victim then exclaimed: "Won't you let me see my wife first?" "You will see your h—ll first!" was the firm reply, and therewith he was collared by the hemp and pulled out of the prison. As he was being dragged out, he simply exclaimed, "murder!" The slack end of the rope was then thrown over the rafters of a little frame that is being erected immediately south of the jail, about three feet from the main building. When the rope was thrown over the first joist, and the weight of Frodsham began to strain it, the joist broke, and he was landed suddenly on his feet. Quicker than a wink the rope was over another rafter, and the body in the air. The end of the rope was then made fast to the side of the frame work, and the unfortunate wretch was left to die. Not a sound escaped from him as he breathed his last.

The next victim was then prepared, and this was Patrick Stewart, the young footpad, who is said to be only 20 years old. He is a beardless boy, and when the vigilantes went to him and made him come out he prayed for his life. But vigilant committees, like corporations, have no souls. The young criminal was soon made ready to meet his fate. In his frenzy he begged to write a letter to his mother. This was not granted him, and he was hustled out without any further parleying. He was dragged out with a rope around his neck, and soon strung up to the same building, with Frodsham on the opposite side.

All this time the deputies who were in charge of the jail were properly provided for. Deputy Bob Jonnston was clutched in the hands of a powerful vigilante around the throat, and six men pointed the danger end of their pistols at his head. Deputy Miller's predicament has already been described. Deputy Harry Williams, who is the assistant jailer, had his position on the top of the cage, and as soon as he jumped up to see what was the cause of the disturbance, he was immediately greeted with the muzzles of a half dozen guns, and ordered not to move hand or foot. This order was implicity obeyed. By the time the men had finished their business forty men were on the inside, but not a give-away sound was uttered. They did their work effectively and quick, for a quarter of an hour after the first alarm both the victims had been hurried into eternity. The following placard was written on a half sheet of legal cap and pined to the back of Ed. Frodsham; it contains a warning to some of the crooked men around town:

NOTICE TO ALL!—Lot thieves; bunko steerers, footpads, thieves and all chronic bondsmen for the same, and sympathizers for the above class of criminals. This is our commencement, and this shall be your fate. We mean business, and let this be your last warning. Cooney, Adams, Conners, Collins, Hogan, Ed. Burns, Ed. Champ, P. A. Kelly, and a great many others known to this organization. Vigilantes Committee. We are 700 strong.

As soon as the vigilantes had finished their business they retired. The first squad which went out took with them the under Sheriff, with a pistol pointed to his head, and without explaining to him why he was wanted, they conducted him from the premises. Not a sound was uttered; but one by one the Committee backed out at the door, covering their respective men, and Deputy Sheriff Bob Johnston who was in charge of the jail, was the last man to be uncovered. His gaurd gradually withdrew, one by one, until but one man was left, and the deputy had to conduct him to the door, the pistol barrel being fairly braced against his temple. A second after this last guard had disappeared from the doorway the deputy looked out to see what was to be seen. Not a single soul was in sight. The two men hung by their necks in the darkness, lightened only by the glare of a lantern. They had been gagged and bound by thick rope by some one not a novice in the business, for the knots were fine specimens of a hangman's knot, and could not have been made more perfectly.

The men had hardly ceased to breathe a half hour before the news spread like wildfire that the two notorious characters—lot-jumpers and hold-ups—had met with a fate as just as it was horrible.

The man Ed. Frodsham has for some time been notorious in this city in connection with lot-jumping operations. He respected no title, whether obtained through a squatter or through a patent, but watched the rise in building lots with an eye to his peculiar business, and jumped such as suited him without regard to the rights or feelngs of any one interested. Associated with a gang as desperate as himself, to which Marshal Kelly and others of the city officials were charged with belonging, for a long time he escaped punishment. Well supplied with money, he was always ready to give bail when arrested for a breach of the law, and finally people began to ask themselves how long this desperado was to be permitted to go unpunished. This was the beginning of the end. He had ample time to make his escape, but with characteristic bravado he remained.

Frodsham came here about a year ago. The most that could be learned about him was that he was suspected of having been guilty of murder in Laramie, Wyoming, Cottonwood, Utah, and in the Black Hills. Last night he was arrested and lodged in jail on a criminal complaint, and as he was in the habit of immediately giving bail when arrested, he was not placed in the cage, and thus fell an easy victim to the power which had marked him for his misdeeds.

Very little is known about Patrick Stewart except that he was here last July, and was locked up for being drunk and disorderly. He has, however traveled under a number of aliases, a fact which is sufficient of itself to stamp him a member of the dangerous classes He was only about 20 years of age. Since he has been in jail he has been told that he was likely to be hanged, to which he made the reply: "I don't care a G——d—— whether I am or not." As he was taken out of jail this morning he said: "I die an innocent man." The hanging of these two men is but the legitimate result of the lawlessness and crime that have run rampant in Leadville for some months past. The lot-jumping fraternity have hitherto escaped through legal technicalities, and by the liberal use of money, but the people who have been outraged could not be put off by such means. Lynching is the last desperate remedy of an outraged community, and the warning given last night must be heeded, for unless the crimes that have led to this terrible result are stopped, and that immediately, there are other beams that will bear similiar ghastly trophies, and that in a very few days.

Lord Napier's Famous Dispatch.

[From the Courier Journal.]

Many a repentant sinner has gone to the confessional when the Latin was a living language with "peccavi" on his lips, to convey to the priest a sense of guilt; or, as we would say, I have sinned, and it may have been used by an Irish humorist, as is asserted, but no one could ever have used it in the sense in which Sir Charles Napier did actually use the now famous and shortest dispatch ever used to convey a great fact. Up to that time Cæsar's, Laconic dispatch of "Vedi, vidi-vici" was the shortest on record. Though the word "peccavi" may have been used a thousand times in its ordinary sense, it in no way deprives Sir Charles Napier of the originality of its use as an apothegem. That such a dispatch was sent by Sir Charles Napier is a fact beyond question, for I was with Lord Ellenborough when the men came in with the mail and was passing on to the Secretary's table; when the Governor General beckoned to him he laid the letters on the table before him. Looking over them hastily he found the one he sought, commenced opening it, with the remark to me, "excuse me a moment: I am anxious to know what Napier is doing." In an instant he cried out: "Peccavi! He's beat Cæsar!" capering about the room in great glee Lord Ellenborough returned to his seat after his exuberance had subsided, and laid the letter before me. It read.

"FROM GEN. SIR CHARLES NAPIER, COMMANDING ARMY, IS SINDE TO THE RT. HON. LORD ELLENBOROUGH. GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA—*Sir*: Peccavi. I have the honor &c.,

C. NAPIER, Commanding."

That was the whole of it. Such is history. T. J. F.

A Right Down Glorious Woman.

[Albany Jonrnal.]

Frank and Alice I—had been married several years, but had no children. Frank is shiftless and dissipated, while Alice is tidy and industrious. She is obliged to work out, and has several times been discharged from good situations owing to the conduct of her husband on visiting her. She now has a good place in a family, and Frank showing a disposition to annoy her she caused his arrest, and the case came before Justice Clute for examination. Frank cried and whimpered when Alice insisted on his being sent up, and promised all sorts of things if she would only let him off. She was inexorable, however, saying: "Now, Frank, you know you have not treated me right. I'll put you up there for the winter, and you will come out like a spring chicken. You will come in a man. In the mean time I'll work and get a pleasant home ready for you to come to when your time is up, and then if you don't behave yourself I will send you back." "How long do you want him sent for," queried Justice Clure. "Four months." said Alice. "And four months it is, said the Judge, and Frank was led away.

IN THE LAST PEW.

She sits, bent o'er, with wrinkled face,
Poor and tolornly old; no grace
Smooths the sharp angles of her form;
Long buffeted by life's slow storm,
All else around is fine and fair;
The stained light falls; a golden glare,
In seeming mockery on her loose, gray hair.

The preacher; faultlessly arrayed,
Tells how our hearts afar have stayed,
And how all souls should be content
With these good blessings God has sent,
And one, of all that self-poised throng,
Hangs on his words nor deems them long,
And humbly thinks only her heart is wrong.

She meekly mumbles o'er the hymn
Her eyes with age and tear-drops dim;
What can the gay world hold for her—
This worn and weary worshiper?
Now, rustling down the aisle in pride,
They toss bright smiles on every side,
Nor does she know the hurts such looks hide.

And still she sits, with tear-wet face,
As loth to leave the sacred place:
The organ, with quick thunders riven,
Lifts her sad, trembling soul to heaven;
She feels a sense of blissful rest,
Her bony hands across her breast
She clasps, and lowly sighs; "God knoweth best!"

One day, within some grander gate,
Where king and ministers must wait,
While she hopes humbly for low place
Far from the dear Lord's shining face
Above the chant of heavenly choir
These words may sound with gracious fire:
"Well done, goood, faithful servant, come up higher!"

—*Good Words.*

PLEADING FOR FORTY YEARS.

Lieut. Shanmburg's Struggle, which Began under President Jackson.

[Washington Letter.]

An old gentleman, bent with the weight of more than three score and ten years, has lately been noticed as one of the habitues of the office of the Secretary of War. This old gentleman, like many others whose faces and forms are familiar in official circles, is seeking for justice. His case has the savor of romance. Forty-three years ago Lieut. James Shaumburg, a young and dashing Second Lieutenant of Dragoons, was stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the flourishing city of that name now stands. His father lay sick unto death in New Orleans, and the young Liutenant applied for leave of absence to visit his parent. Leave was refused, and his tendered resignation, with three months' leave of absence was then accepted. He went to New Orleans, and his father died shortly after. Before his three months' leave had expired, President Jackson issued an order permitting officers who had resigned with leave of absence yet unexpired, and who chose to do so, to withdraw their resignations, on condition that they immediately rejoin their commands. Lieut. Shaumburg availed himself of this order and rejoined his command, which in the meantime had been ordered to the scene of the Florida war. His name was sent to the Senate for promotion to be First Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. In a very short time after this he was greatly surprised to receive a notification from the War Department that his resignation as First Lieutenant was accepted. He wrote back explaining the circumstances, but without avail, and found himself thrust out of the army. He immediately came to Washington, and for these forty-three years has appealed successively to every President and Secretary of War who has been in office for redress. General Jackson, after leaving the Presidency, wrote a strong letter in favor of his reinstatement. President Tyler, just as he was going out of office, issued an order reinstating him, which President Polk revoked. Upon one occasion thirty-six Senators signed a petition asking his reinstatement. General Grant took much interest in his case, but thought he ought to go to Congress, and Secretary McCrary has advised him that now after such a lapse of time, Congress only has power to give him the desired relief. General Ewell of the Confederate army, and Generals Rucker, Phil. Kearney, P. St. George Cooke and Hunter of the Union army, were Second Lieutenants in the Second Regiments of Dragoons with Lieutenant Shaumburg.

Where the "Lambs" Come From.

[N. Y. Times.]

Very few persons outside of financial circles have any idea of the vast number of orders to buy stocks and other securities which pour into Wall street from every part of the country during a speculative period and a rapidly advancing market. Since the beginning of the present excitement the brokers have been overrun with orders, not only from such large cities as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, but from small towns in the interior like Columbus, (Ohio,) Fort Wayne (Ind,) Peoria, (Ill.,) and many smaller places. Whereever, indeed, a daily newspaper is printed and the New York money market is reported by telegraph, people are more or less interested in Wall street and contribute to a certain extent to keep up the speculative fever. Orders to buy from many of the minor towns are not very large, but there are so many orders that they swell prodigiously in the aggregate. Never has there begun to be such a speculative commotion throughout the country as within the past few weeks. Orders from North, South, East and West have been three or four times greater than ever before. The mania has penetrated to Canada, the agricultural South, to Nebraska, Texas, and even the Territories. Men and women have been purchasing recently on margins to whom stock operations are entirely new experiences. During the last fortnight any number of margins have been lost because they who had put them up could not make them good when called upon on account of daily fluctuations. The palpable fallacy that to buy anything must result in profit seems to have posessed the rural mind, and will ultimately deplete, if it has not already depleted, the rural purse. When the grand reaction comes, the people of Galesburg, Paducha, Gallipolis, and Pan Yan will be the greatest sufferers, not in amount, to be sure, but in proportion to their means. The lambs are not, as a rule, those living here or near here; they are the inhabitants of the interior, who have no understanding of the dangers and tricks to which they subject themselves. Wall street is unquestionably a great evil; but they who from time to time declare that it ought to be suppressed have little intelligence. If Wall street were not here, it would be somewhere else. Wall street is not so very strong; it is human nature that is so very weak. When the latter is properly disciplined, the former will have small power to do harm.

A Coffee Field in Brazil.

(Scribner for December.)

In Southern Brazil, a coffee field seldom lasts more than thirty years. The plantations are made on the fertile hill-sides, where the forest has been growing thick and strong. But here soil is never deep—six or eight inches of mold at the utmost. In the tropics there are no long winters with mats of dead vegetable matter rotting under the snow. The leaves fall singly, and dry up until they break into dust; logs and decaying branches in the shady woods are carried away by white ants and beetles; hence the mold bed increases very slowly; in twenty-five or thirty years the strong-growing coffee trees eat it all up. Most planters simply cut down the forest and leave the trees to dry in the sun for six or eight weeks, when they are burned. S——, more provident, lets the logs rot where they lie which they do in a year or two; in the open sunlight they are saved from insects and the ground receives a large accession to its strength.

Back of the house there are two yards or small fields, four acres, perhaps, together. The ground is covered with earthen pots set close together, only leaving little pathways at intervals. Each of the two hundred thousand pots contains a thriving young coffee-plant. The ground forms a gentle slope, and water is constantly running over it, so that it is always soaked. The pots, through orifices at the bottoms, draw up enough of this water to keep the roots moistened. The young plants are protected from the sun by mat screens stretched on poles above the ground.

This is a costly system. Most of the planters take root shoots at random from the old fields and set them at once into unprepared ground. Sr. S——'s experiment has cost him probably $20,000; the pots alone cost $11,000. But he will make at least $60,000 by the operation. In the first place, he gains a good year in the start that he gives to these young plants. Then they are not put back in the transplanting the pots are simply inverted and the roots come out with the earth. They are set into mold or compost which has been prepared in deep holes. The tender rootlets catch hold of this at once, and in a day or two the plant is growing as well as ever.

The nurslings come from selected seeds of half a dozen varieties. Sr. S——has them planted at first in small pots. A dozen slaves are engaged transplanting the six-inch high shoots to larger pots. Little tired looking children carry them about on their shoulders, working on as steadily as the old ones; for they are well trained. Sr. S——wants to make his plants last fifty years, so he is careful and tender with them. The little blacks will be free in 1892, so his policy is to get as much work as possible from them while he can.

The plants are set in rows, about ten feet apart. They grow, and thrive, and are happy, out on the hill-side. Warm sunshine caresses the leaves; generous rains feed the tender roots; the ground is kept free from intruding weeds and bushes, and the planter waits for his harvest. After four years, the trees are six feet high and begin to bear. By the sixth year, the crops are very large,—three or even four pounds per tree at times. Meanwhile, corn and mandioca are planted between the rows. Often in a new plantation the expenses are nearly covered by these subsidiary crops.

In this month of November only a few of the slaves are in the new field. November is the principal gathering month, and almost the whole force must be at work in the bearing orchards. From sunrise to sunset, men, women and children are gathering the berries in baskets, working silently and steadily under the overseer's eye. Every day, each slave gathers on the average berries enough to produce fifty pounds of dried coffee. The pickings are collected in carts and brought to the mill-house where the seeds must be prepared for the market.

Something New.

[From the New York World.]

As one of the most prominent young burglars of San Francisco was walking out of court the other day, just after having secured an acquittal regarding his latest job, by a prompt and business like "divy" with the powers that be at the usual rates, a well-to-do but anxious looking stranger touched his arm and beckoned him into a doorway.

"You are "Teddy, the Ferret,' aren't you," asked the gentleman, "the man who was tried to-day for safe cracking?"

"Well, wot of it?" replied the housebreaker.

"Why, just this—you'll excuse my speaking so low—but the fact is I've come all the way from the San Joaquin to look up a party in your line of business."

"Have, eh?"

"Yes—I—well, I've a little proposition to make to you."

"Exactly," said the Ferret, calmly; "you're a bank cashier down in the foot-hills."

"How did you know that?" stammered the gentleman, much amazed.

"And your cash and accounts are to be gone over by the directors on the 1st, and as you can't realize on your stocks, you want me to gag you some time next week, shoot your hat full of holes, find the combination in your breast-pocket book and go through the safe in the regular way."

"Great heavens, man! how did you find all that out?"

"Why, I guessed it. It's the regular thing, you know. Got three orders to attend to ahead of yours now. Lemme see. Can't do anything for you next week, but might give you Wednesday and Thursday of the week after. How'll that suit you?"

The cashier said he thought he could make that do, and in less than five minutes they had struck a bargain and arranged the whole affair. Even New York isn't much ahead of San Francisco in regard to modern conveniences,

The Opera of Romeo and Juliet.

[Interview with Miss Emma Abbott.]

"As generally presented, the opera opens with a weary prologue' in which all the characters pose around the stage with no particular dramatic effect or purpose. That alone explained much of its want of success in Paris. I have arranged it so that it opens with the ball scene. The music is so light and effective, full of runs and trills and vocal charms, independent of the scenic effects, that I don't see how an audience can fail to become interested from the very outset.' Then the chamber scene is made very dramatic. The genius of the great composer has interpreted in beautiful harmonies the sad forebodings which make the play so enchanting. The scene is made even more dramatic in the opera. There is no relief to the sadness of the action of the play, but in the opera, after a few bars, the duo, "Oh, Night of Love Divine," lightens the scene wonderfully, Gounod progressing from light and airy music in the early acts up to the intensely pathetic and passionate requirements in the climax. We have interpolated the entire portion scene from the Marquis D'Ivry's 'Lovers of Verona' at the close of the fourth act. The death scene we have made much more dramatic. Juliet recovering her consciousness after the sleeping draught, and finding herself in the presence of her Romeo, bursts into joyous song; not knowing that he has taken poison. The climax of grief is reached when she discovers that fact, and, stabbing herself, dies. It's very effective, and I don't see how it can fail to interest even the most critical. It is a very exacting part, requiring both good acting and good singing. My style is the demi-character, combining brilliance of execution with power and pathos."

A Telephone Bonanza.

[Boston Correspondence Chicago Journal.]

Sixteen months ago the stock of the Bell Telephone Company went a begging at $30 per share. To-day the stock is quoted at $900. Its par value is $100 per share. Some men in business six months ago took this stock in payments for debts, because they could get nothing else. One of the causes of this rapid appreciation is the proposed consolidation of the Bell and Edison patents, making a complete monopoly, and another extensive watering of stock is contemplated. The rise in Bell Telephone seems to be solid, but no doubt the prospective business of the company has considerable to do with the altitudinous position of its stock the first public sale of it was at $110, in June last; $135 in July, $227 in August, $570 in September, $560 October 9, and $1,000 October 15. Since then the price has fluctuated between $900 and $1,000. The capital stock at the present time is $800,000, but a company of gentlemen are going to petition the next Legislature of Massachusetts for leave to organize the Bell Company, with a capital of $18,000,000. Big thing. Phenomenal cases are given where one man, a Summer street dry goods clerk, bought ten shares of telephone at $55 per share on a venture. Holding it, he now finds himself able to go into business with his employer. A young man who was presented with $50 at the end of his store year added $40 to the amount and bought one share of the stock, which he sold in the auction-room on Saturday last for $952. Several employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company have made a good thing out of it, and a Washington gentleman, who was bounced from a clerkship of a Senate Committee, interested himself in telegraphy, and through the instrumentality of Mr. Hubbard of telegraph fame, became interested in the Bell Telephone Company. He is now $30,000 better off than when he was a Washington clerk.

Popular Medical Science.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

Clem Berry, the sable philosopher of Carson, spent a few days in this city last week. He was sorry to find his old friend, Marcus Aurelius Johnson, confined to his bed when he called.

"Why, Marcus, what on erf's de matter widju?"

"Dunno, Clem—dunno 'zactly. Doc Bronson sez de disease hasn't gone 'long 'nuf ter make a c'rrect doggynoses of it, but he b'leves it's de roomytism or de newralgy."

"Well, if dat's what's de matter, I jest know how ter fix you. Seen lots of it cured down dar in Cashoe. Dar was Giv'nor Kinkead, an' ole Jasper Babcock, an' Farmer Treadway, an' a lot o' dem kind o' fellers—all had de roomytism, or de newralgy, or some udder mighty reliable disease of de same gin'ral nature—an' I've seen all of dem cured. You jes' send fo' yo' doctor, an' tell him to cut a button-hole in yo' hide whar de pain does de most work, an' to take a seeringe an' squirt 'bout half a pint o' mawfeen in dar. Dat's what'll cure you,' Marcus—you hear me. I'm a talkin', chile—cure you shuar. Dat's what we call de subterranean injeeshin, an' don't you forget it."

Dickens' Dislike of the United States.

[Forney's Progress.]

Charles Dickens did not love America. In his heart it is doubtful if he even respected our institutions or our people. Once or twice he was honest enough to write as he thought, but in his later years policy ruled his pen, and he refrained from attacking or ridiculing us, lest the flow of our dollars might be turned from his pockets. His just published letters, edited by his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, and his eldest daughter, show his contempt for our country. They breathe nothing of kindness or gratitude, and through all that he said of us stands out the one influence which made it possible for him to tolerate us,—our dollars, which as he put in bank he hesitated to touch with his delicate fingers.

Let Us All Resign.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—A decison given by our Circuit Court to-day, in which all the Judges concur, is vastly important in its effect upon banking interests. The court decides that when a bank accepts a deposit after it has reached a condition which the law defines as insolvent, each director of the concern is liable for the amount of the deposit, and the depositor may proceed against the directors individually to recover. Moreover, a plea of ignorance as to the insolvency of the bank shall not protect a director. The decision makes a great flutter.

What Does It Mean.

That paper (the *Dispatch*) might just as well speak out frankly, and inform its readers that it is opposed to Grant because of his pronounced opinions on certain questions which nearly concern it, and which are likely to enter into the next campaign. The milk in its cocoanut is already apparent to many of its patrons.—*Gazette.*

What pronounced opinions of Grant nearly concern the *Dispatch*, which will enter the next campaign? Will our neighbor make this plain?

Getting Laughed At.

[New York Herald.]

The false report about the aims and instructions of the Catholic Archbishop Williams is still giving some Protestant clergymen the opportunity for making themselves laughed at, even by members of their own congregations.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

GUILTY, GUILTY, GUILTY.

The defendants in the bribery cases at Harrisburg, having summoned to their aid the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania, enter on no defense as to the merits, but plead guilty. There is no use wasting words on these people. They may escape the law by technicalities, but they plead guilty. They *are* guilty.

Think of it! The recognized leaders of a great party, instead of inviting trial on the merits of the case put in hair-splitting technicalities to save themselves from trial. They evade the issue. They plead guilty.

Worse than that, the evidence looks as if knowing themselves guilty, they had set to work to corrupt the Grand Jury, and escape trial by pleading their own corruption!

Alas, poor Pennsylvania!

—The news comes later the Court has quashed the indictments. Let's have a Republican ratification meeting. KEMBLE!

RESULT OF THE NEGRO VOTE.

We believe negro suffrage is firmly fixed on the country, and nothing short of revolution will take it away. To us of the North, in our home affairs, this matters very little, as the negroes except in rare instances hardly approach a balance of power. They are really very little regarded by either party. About election times there are "campaign spurts" to influence their votes but they have little effect. The Northern negroes are Republicans and will remain so, and a little money and less patronage or position, is all that is required to keep them in line. The few wise ones among them who advise political independence have no influence on election day.

In the South it is different. There the negroes constitute a large element of the voting power. They are far more ignorant than the Northern negroes, and, as a whole, will be influenced not by convictions of their own, but by outside pressure, either physical or financial. As a rule they will be bull-dozed or bought. Appeals to their intellect must be of the lowest character.

The late election in Virginia, in which the repudiationists were successful by aid of the solid negro vote, is calling attention to a great danger threatening every Southern State. In all communities there are repudiationists of public as well as individual debts. We have had an experience of this kind in Allegheny county. The moment taxation reaches an oppressive and unjust standard, many people commence questioning the validity of municipal or state debts, preparatory to advising their scaling down, either in interest or principal. A prominent Virginia clergyman Dr. BROADDUS, writing to a New York paper relative to the late election in that, State says:

In the political contest between the Whigs and Democrats in this State before the war, it was difficult to forecast the issus of an election, not only because the two parties were nearly equally divided in numbers, but also because there was a similar division in talents, patriotism, prosperity, and character. But in the recent political contest these were overwhelmingly, I might perhaps be justified in saying exclusively, on one side—the side of the Dept-payers, On that side were to be found every prominent man and almost every respectable man, and in all the discussions of the canvass (and they were very numerous) the argument, the facts, and the eloquence were all on the same side. And yet the election went for the Repudiators. This result was due to the fact that the negroes with a few trifling local exceptions, led by corrupt white men, went "solid" for repudiation. White men, who knew they could never secure office at the hands of respectable people of their own race, determined to seek it at the hands of the negroes, by appeals to their prejudices, passions, and selfishness, and they succeeded. That is the whole story.

And we may add it is the story of negro suffrage in every Southern State. It is unjust in view of these facts to hold the white people of Virginia responsible for repudiation. Negro suffrage was forced on them by the victorious and all-conquering North, as a master stroke of political policy, but even in this respect its authors have been disappointed. It will be to them a source of political weakness instead of power. But politics aside, it also threatens the stability of all financial settlements in States or communities where the negro vote is controlling. The Northern capitalists who voted and worked to throw a million of ignorant blacks into the voting population of the country, to punish the South or defeat the Democracy, little thought the poisoned chalice would be returned to their own lips. Yet here it is, with negro suffrage scarce ten years old, a formidable element in aiding reckless whites in repudiating State and municipal obligations.

Mr. JOHN H. HAMPTON should have recurred to this fact, in his interviewing reference to repudiation tendencies South. He helped fasten negro suffrage in the South. That suffrage has accomplished repudiation in one State and threatens it in others. Four-fifths of the white vote was against it in Virginia. The intellect, property and morality of the State was against it, but as Dr. BROADDUS says, they were overborne by the "dusky host." Cannot Mr. HAMPTON see that he must carry a share of responsibility for Southern repudiation, and that it is great just in proportion as he was instrumental in reaping the fifteenth amendment as one "fruit of the war." General LEE's sons were burned in effigy for their loyalty to the honor of that grand old State by the Virginia repudiators, into whose ignorant hands Mr. HAMPTON put the repudiating ballot. We ask our friend, who generally has the courage of his convictions, to ponder on these facts and deductions.

Referring to the sentiment of the white people of his State on the subject of repudiation, Dr. BROADDUS says:

The sensible, moral people of the State, who constitute the great majority of the whites, abhor repudiation. They fought it in the late contest with all their strength and to the bitter end. They bore aloft the banner of honor and honesty on every field, and it went down at last under the dusky host and their unscrupulous, office-seeking leaders without a single stain on its folds. The people of Virginia—the great body of the whites, at least—instead of taunts and sneers, merit sympathy, praise and honor.

The result, bad as it is, only indicates further dangers. Says Dr. BROADDUS:

During the late canvass several Repudiators gave utterance to communistic and agrarian sentiments in a tentative way. Having found these doctrines, so far as they were expressed, acceptable to their colored auditors, they will not scruple hereafter, when it suits their purposes, to declare these doctrines boldly, and the time may not be distant when communism and agrarianism shall sweep away every vestige of justice, law, and liberty. Should this calamity befall us, the guilt will not attach to the great body of the white people of the State nor will it rest alone on those who may be the immediate instruments in inflicting the evil, but, like the shame of the late election, no small portion of it will belong to the party which forced upon us the adoption of negro suffrage.

The Republicans, as the reverned gentleman indicates, forced negro suffrage on the country. They did it by bayonet power too. To secure ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the necessary number of states, military influence was exerted throughout the South. No fact can be clearer than for all the evils, past, present and to come, of this mass of ignorence, superstition and, vice at the ballot-box, the Republican party is solely responsible. This will be the verdict of history.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

The merits of the question of emancipation in Cuba may be tersely summarized as the clear right of man to be free, on the one hand, and on the other, the slaveholders' demand that their property shall not be taken from them. The bill for the liberation of the slaves is a Government measure and has long been delayed from a ministerial feeling consisting of incapacity and distaste to deal with a dangerous and difficult question. But it has not satisfied the slaves in Cuba, and a violent insurrection is now in progress on the "battle-torn island," and the Spanish Government has decided upon the dispatch of strong reinforcements for the loyal army there. The postponement of the Emancipation bill until after King ALFONSO's wedding may prove unfortunate. A London paper thus epitomizes the plan placed before the Cortes:

The slaves are to be emancipated at once; they will become, in name and in the eye of the law, free men as soon as the statute comes into operation. But they will not be allowed to leave their situations or exercise any control over their own actions until a period of either five or eight years from that date. They will continue to work as heretofore, only under a different name, and will be expected to address those who are now their masters by the new and agreeable title of "Protectors."

By the terms of the bill, these protectors will pay the ex-slaves wages, though it does not appear how much they will be entitled to receive; and it is not likely that the scale of wages will be high, as the freedom of contract will be wholly wanting. Other duties will devolve upon the "protectors," including those of tending the sick and educating the more intelligent. It is not at all strange that discontent exists in Cuba on account of the details of the proposed law, being as it is a notable example of keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. Strange, indeed, is that system of emancipation which decrees that slaves, though liberated, must not be permitted to leave their present situations or exercise any control over their own actions until a period of either five or eight years from the date of the act. But this is not the only evil with which this anomalous measure is pregnant. Among the provisions is one that the slave-owners are to retain very extensive and nearly irresponsible powers of coercion and corporal punishment during the next eight years, after which period corporal punishment will not be permitted, and the offenses of the negroes will be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals. This emancipation law, it will be seen, is a misnomer, for no surer measure for the prolongation of slavery in Cuba could be devised. But perhaps it is as generous and intelligent a measure as could reasonably be expected from Madrid. It is utterly vain to look to the Spaniards for a wise, wholesome, statesmanlike enactment of any kind. No people are more eminent than they as connoisseurs of bull fights, but they are wholly incapable of appreciating the first element of statesmanship.

A LOSING BATTLE.

Dark are the ways and desperate the means resorted to by the indicted legislative corruptionists to escape conviction. Above everything else they fear a trial. After sending a paid detective to Erie county to carefully inspect the books in the County Commissioner's office in order to find out if it were not possible to rake up something discreditable in Representative SILVERTHORN's record while filling that position, KEMBLE has discovered that he cannot break down the character of the principal witness against him and accordingly goes to work to stave off a trial altogether. Thus far he has been successful. Whether he will win in the end remains to be seen. It will cost an immense sum of money to carry on the case against him and his confreres, but the Legislative Committee claim to have more than enough subscribed to meet any and all contingencies.

There are many witnesses connected with this bribery business, some of them living in distant counties, and already it has cost them considerable time and money to make two separate trips to Harrisburg, once to appear before the Grand Jury, and then taken to testify in the Criminal Court. The quashing of the indictments makes all this go for naught, and renders two more trips necessary on similar errands.

But Chairman WOLFE is as plucky as a little bloodhound, and seems determined not to let up in his pursuit of these great criminals until he succeeds in bringing them to bay, or what is more probable, finds himself totally baffled by some new stratagem adopted by the opposing parties.

MAPES of Venango, is the financial man of the committee. He states that two-thirds of the sum subscribed to carry on these prosecutions, comes not from the oil regions, as has been stated, but from the city of Philadelphia from wealthy citizens, who are anxious to break down that powerful and corrupt ring in their own municipality, of which KEMBLE is the inspiring spirit, and which has disgraced the politics of the Keystone State for nearly a score of years by its infamous manipulations of registry lists and other disreputable doings that are a regular part of the Republican machine in that city.

WOLFE told the newspaper reporters in Harrisburg that the cases against the corruptionists were now much stronger than when the investigating committee took testimony. One of the new elements of strength is evidence which he claims to possess that a large sum of money was offered during the investigation last winter to the stenographic reporter of the committee to violate his oath, by altering the testimony of KEMBLE, which was taken with closed doors, so that it should harmonize with the tale told the committee subsequently by Representative RUMBERGER, whose explanation of the transactions with SILVERTHORN was not at all like that given by KEMBLE.

These men are unscrupulous. There is no device they will not resort to. Politicians who will not hesitate to attempt to purchase the votes of legislators, and then try to bribe the sworn reporter of an investigating committee, will not be backward about fixing a jury.

The chances of the ultimate conviction of these scoundrels are very small. They are backed by the most influential of the Republican leaders, who will leave no stone unturned in their effort to aid them to escape punishment. KEMBLE, the chief of the gang, is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, and he is too valuable to his polttical friends on election day to be immured in a prison cell.

It is something that these men have been indicted. Perhaps it is too much to expect anything more at present, at least so long as this State is dominated by the horde of disreputable politicians that now fill many of its high offices.

JOHN SHERMAN'S PLATFORM.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is nothing more nor less than a direct appeal to the National banks of the country, to rally to the support of that eminent individual as a Presidential candidate. JOHN SHERMAN is nothing if not tricky, and he has determined not to lose a single point in the game if he can help it. He is playing his hand cautiously and at the same time boldly with the sole end in view of capturing the Republican nomination for the Presidency. His report is not so much an official statement of the first financial officer of the Government, as it is the promulgation of a platform for the Republican party in the coming campaign should they see fit to hoist the name of SHERMAN to the masthead. It is his bid for the Presidency and will attract far more notice on that account than any other.

The three most important points in the document are those relating to greenbacks, to the silver dollar and to National banks, and the distinguished coadjutor of ELIZA PINKSTON does not hesitate to express himself fully and freely on all these matters. He wants to reduce the amount of United States notes in circulation to $300,000,000 by cancellation, and makes the suggestion that Congress turn its attention to repealing the laws by which the greenback was made a legal tender. He desires to replace the greenbacks with treasury notes, not in themselves legal tender, but convertible into gold and silver.

It was JOHN SHERMAN who was the author of the Resumption act, which originally provided for the destruction of the greenbacks. This proposal, coming as it did in hard times, when money was scarce and hard to get at, did not suit the public temper, a fact quickly discovered by SHERMAN, who then declared that he would place a liberal construction upon the law, and only destroy the notes as they came into the Treasury.

He was not successful in his efforts to contract the currency of the country. On the contrary it has constantly been undergoing a gradual expansion of late from various causes, and as a consequence, times have improved and prosperity returned. He takes advantage of this to bring forward his old hobby. He refuses to obey the law ordering him to reissue, pay out, and keep in constant circulation all greenbacks received by the Treasury and has adopted a hoarding up policy. He desires to invest a portion of the sinking fund in these notes, which are then to be destroyed. He also questions whether these bills are really legal tender.

It was to be expected that he would ask for a limitation of the coinage of silver, and also that he would call upon Congress to give "confidence and support" to National Banks. He wants the support of the Money Power in his canvass for the Presidency. His report was written to that end and for nothing else.

It is a document that will be read with considerable interest in view of all these circumstances, but that it will produce any political earthquakes is not very probable. It is perhaps the greatest effort of SHERMAN's political life, but we have not yet heard of any bonfires started in his honor or of any syndicate meeting to endorse him as a candidate.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IF HAYES' message had been stolen, manuscript and all, it is just possible the country would have survived the trying crisis.

THE SHERMAN boom has not assumed alarming proportions as yet. JOHN's report is relied upon to assist it. Wait and see.

IT was not Mrs. AGNES JENKS that got a divorce the other day, but her husband's brother's wife. There is no chance yet in that quarter for either JOHN SHERMAN or BEN BUTLER.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is not as vehement on the bribery cases as might be anticipated from its open and above board independence, but as it is printed in Philadelphia it may be excused.

A YOUNG colored man was convicted of manslaughter in Dauphin county upon a true bill found by the grand jury, consisting of an illegal number, as asserted in the bribery trial. He should be liberated.

IT is now asserted upon the authority of Mr. HENDRICKS that he would consent to take the second place if SEYMOUR be placed at the head. It is much easier to get HENDRICKS' consent than SEYMOUR's. The next thing in order is a denial.

THE New York *Sun* is willing to sink all personal feeling against GRANT and take him for Vice President, with HANCOCK at the head, and says if ULYSSES will write the *Sun* to that effect it will support him. Such magnanimity should never be forgotten.

HAYES and SHERMAN are indignant because their writings were stolen and given to the public and the detective force of the country is brought into requisition to catch the thief, who is only guilty of petty larceny. Stealing is so chronic about Washington from the Presidency to Freedman's banks, that it cannot longer be considered a crime.

THE New York *Evening Post* don't take any stock in the stalwart cry for a strong man for President to enforce the laws to nip rebellion or promote the prosperity of the country, which seems to be getting along very well under HAYES who is a strong man. The GRANT boom is not keeping anybody awake in New York, and the talk about the necessity for a strong man is gush and twaddle.

DAVE KIRK has organized a new party known as the "Greenback Coalitionists," or KIRK Independents. The defections from the original Greenback party threaten the existence of that organization in Allegheny county. KIRK succeeded in getting one other Greenbacker to his meeting the other evening at which the new party is organized. He told a reporter not long since that he was an independent voter, always voting for the best man regardless of party. Then he added "we expect to have a candidate for the Presidency in the field next year." What organization will this candidate hail from? The straight out Nationals, the Greenback Coalitionists or what?

THE time may come when we shall be able to converse with our friends in Europe through the telephone. Already parties have communicated with each other over a distance of two thousand miles by this medium. Mr. Robert A. Parker, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, at present hunting with a party of gentlemen in Nebraska, a few days ago for two hours conversed pleasantly with his wife and friends at Sayre, Pa., his brother at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and friends along the line. The medium was the railroad and Western Union telegraph wires and Edison's telephone. At the office in Bethlehem, Pa., connection was made with the Easton and Amboy wire, and at Perth Amboy with a Western Union wire, and thence to Chicago and North Bend Nebraska, where the party are. The distance was about two thousand miles, and every available whisper was audible.

DR. M. M. GRIFFITH of Bradford Pa., reports some astonishing results obtained by the administration of crude petroleum to consumptives. He claims that out of twenty-five cases of well marked tuberculosis so treated, twenty are to all means of diagnosis cured; the rest have been materially benefited, and none have been under treatment more than four months. The nausea attending the use of ordinary crude petroleum led him to adopt the semi-solid oil that forms on the casing or tubing of wells. This made into three to five grain pills by incorporating any inert vegetable powder, was administered from three to five times a day in one pill doses. The first effect, he says, is the disappearance of the cough; night sweats are relieved, appetite improves and weight is rapidly gained.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ANOMALIES.

The polished stove which warms your room
Is blackest when it's bright;
The head and limbs and mind of man
Are loosest when he's tight;
Those folk who are by blood akin
Get up the bitterest fight;
The blindest man can't build a home
Unless he has his site;
And 'mong the darkies in the South
The blackest are called white.
—*Puck.*

GENERAL HANCOCK is the guest of General Carroll in Washington.

IT is said that Lieutenant Carey is to go to Africa to join his regiment.

SARAH BERNHARDT has been invited to play in St. Petersburg next winter.

MR. GLADSTONE is very confident of coming into power at any early day.

"CHAT and Chaff" is the name of the newest gossiping weekly in London.

REDPATH still remains at San Francisco, which goes far to show that he is insane.

JOHN BRIGHT's unmarried sister, as well as his unmarried son, is in this country.

MRS. SHORTSLEEVES of Westfield, Vt., was killed at a funeral by a runaway horse.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, the English free trader, has left for the land of free trade.

JOHN HAY has a good office, which will make Hay comfortable while the sun shines.

MRS. NEWMAN HALL will soon publish a volume of "Sketches and Recollections."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY loves to play cards and frequently has a game of solitaire.

THE mother and sister of Michael Davitt, one of the arrested Irish agitators, live in Philadelphia.

MR. TOOMBS' "Death to the Union" dispatch is almost universally repudiated by the Southern press.

SENATOR EDMUNDS thinks that Vermont and Delaware are both too "solid" to furnish a President.

MME PATTI and her concert company will sail from San Francisco to Sidney, Australia January 19.

SENATOR BOOTH of California says that the Republicans of his State favor Blaine's nomination for President.

FANNY DAVENPORT continues to grow fleshy, and is said to pull down close on the two hundred weight.

OLE BULL, the violinist, has rented for the winter the house of James Russell Lowell, at Cambridge, Mass.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS expresses regret that General Butler was not elected Governor of Massachusetts.

"JUDICIOUS but dull," says the London *Times* of Lord Beaconsfield's recent speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner.

"GEORGE ELIOT'S" health is still very unsatisfactory. It is improbable that the great novelist will write another book.

THE impression is that among Edison's greatest inventions are his announcements that the electric light has been perfected.

SECRETARY THOMPSON of the navy goes to bed at half past nine, and he is a good talker, especially on theological subjects.

REV. HENRY MORGAN of Boston, has been sued for $10,000 by a doctor to whom he paid his compliments in a recent lecture.

EX-DOORKEEPER Fitzhurgh, who said that he was a "bigger man than old Grant," says that Currie, the assassin, is an Ohio man.

MR. ANTHONY COMSTOCK seems to be a little too much of a good thing in some respects. He is now being tried for squeezing a lady's arm.

MR. WHISTLER, having recovered from an attack of cholera at Venice, is preparing some etchings for the Fine Arts Society of London.

SECRETARY SCHURZ sits of an evening with a cigar in his mouth playing on the piano and improvising melodies and plans of battlee.

FREDERICK H. SEWARD, who leaves the State Department, will return to Auburn, N. Y., and there complete the biography of his father.

MISS MEEKER declines to lecture because she has nothing against white people, and it has never been ascertained that lectures are fatal to Indians.

MR. JOHN G. WHITTIER will read an original poem next Saturday at the dedicatory services in Boston, when the Emancipation group will be unveiled.

THE Buffalo *Express* says that Representative Voorhis of New Jersey, "will not be allowed to resign without vigorous remonstrances from his party friends."

THE New York *Herald* got hold of some old cuts representing animalculæ in water, and it uses them to illustrate Prof. Preston's lectures on astronomy.

AT Washington they are expecting the Sultan of Turkey will have to recall his diplomatic representatives in this country for want of money to support them.

SENATOR DAVIS' grief at the death of his excellent wife has, it is said, so overcome him that he is unfitted for business, and extremely depressed and melancholy.

THERE is such great activity in the building trade in Paris that the workmen who usually return home to the country at this season until the spring are remaining in the capital.

AN Iowa genius has invented a machine for lighting the kitchen fire in the morning by clock-work. But the servant girl will never invest in it unless it can be provided with a coal-oil injector.

THE oldest railroad official in the United States, both in term of service and years, is George L. Perkins, aged 90, who has been treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester railroad since its organization.

A HANDSOME and thrifty hickory tree over one hundred feet high, at Madison, N. J., was a sapling planted on the day of the inauguration of James Madison as President, and in honor of the event.

Land and Water asserts that Sir Cresswell Cresswell, late Divorce Judge, observed that the feminine petitioners in his court nearly always were blue-eyed, while the naughty respondents almost always were light gray or black-eyed.

A VALUABLE setter dog at Northampton, Mass., dislocated his shoulder the other day, and his owner called in two physicians to repair the damage. They gave the dog chloroform, and in a few minutes he was dead.

MISS ANNIE E. DICKINSON'S play of "Anrelia" has, it is said by Manager Macauley, been taken to Europe, there to be put upon the stage. Mrs. Macauley adds that Miss Dickinson is now writing another play on a Russian subject.

THE latest developed mushroom mining town is Eureka, Ark. On July 4 there were but six persons there, and not a house. On the 15th of November it had 300 houses and a population of 2,000, and the only attractions are lead mines.

FRANK BUCKLAND has been visiting Abbotsford, and finds Scott's study precisely as it was in his time. The place now belongs to Sir Walter's great-granddaughter, who is a Roman Catholic, and married to Mr. Maxwell, son of Lord Herries.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY, an Irish member of Parliament, informs his countrymen that the proposal of the London *Times* that they should seek relief in emigration is "one of the most monstrous and inhuman proposals that ever displaced statesmanship."

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has taken handsome apartments in the Rue de Challiot, Paris, just opposite the Portuguese Embassy. The *Parisian* says: "Miss Kellogg's purchases of elegant *linge de maison* gave rise to the report among the ladies that the diva was preparing for marriage."

THOMAS HARDY'S new novel will be called "The Trumpet Major." Mr. Hardy ranks next to William Black among the novelists of our day, and would surpass him, if in his study of Deloe's style he did not sacrifice grace to that strength which he thinks comes from being hard and graphic.

IT is a singular fact, stated by Mr. W. S. Gilbert himself, that until within a few days he had never seen a performance of the *Pinafore*. He saw Gorman's Original Church Choir Company the other night at the Broadway Opera House, New York City, and was much pleased at their representation.

CARDINAL MANNING'S old rector has just died at the age of ninety-three. The Rev. James Tripp, an earnest Evangelical, was ordained in 1810. In middle life he was appointed to the beautiful living of Kirkby Overblow, in Yorkshire, and in 1847 to the rectory of Spofforth, which he held at the time of his death.

THE salaries paid by the London School Board to its male teachers in 1870 averaged $660 a year, while that in Wesleyan schools was $770; in Scotch schools, $685; in other "British schools," $665, and in "national schools," $560. The female teachers receive $500 and $510, but they are employed only in infant and girls' schools.

SHORTLY after the war the Legislature of Georgia made a law exempting all new factories that might be established from taxation for ten years. Under this encouragement the State has prospered wonderfully. It will appear strange that a number of the old factory proprietors have just combined to test in the courts the validity of that exemption.

BY the laws of Iowa, aliens, whether they reside in the United States or not, may acquire, holdor transmit property. In New York they must obtain a special act of the Legislature to enable them so do this. Query: Does not New York drive away many moneyed Scotch and English by this enactment? In England an American can hold any land he likes and buys.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. COLT, widow of Colonel Samuel Colt, the revolver man, gave a grand party in Hartford last evening in honor of the twenty-first birthday of her only son and child, Cadwell Colt. Young Colt will come into immediate possession of about $2,000,000. He is not very much like his father, being rather fond of good dogs, boating and such things.

CHINESE emigration seems likely to arrest the decadence to which the Sandwich Islands seemed to be doomed. The census taken last year shows an increase of 1,088 since 1872. The population includes 5,916 Chinamen, an increase of 3,078 since 1875 while in the same period the natives and half castes decreases about 4,000. It is estimated that by the end of this year the Chinese population will double its numbers.

GENERAL GORDON was asked by a *Times* correspondent if he ever saw the bayonet used in the war. He replied that he only saw one man killed by bayonet in battle, and that was at the night attack on Fort Stedman, when the sentinel bayoneted an assailant. At Gettysburg, when the advance of the two armies ran on each other, on the 1st of July, he saw two opposing standard-bearers rapping each other over the head with their flag-poles.

THE Lord Mayor of London's latest toast to Queen Victoria is as follows: "The monarch of a great, free and progressive nation she yet has higher claims on our loyalty. She lives in the hearts of her people, rejoicing with them in their triumphs and encouraging them in their labors. She has even shown a deep sympathy in their public and private sorrows; and while maintaining the dignity of a Queen, she has the noble distinction of being "mater patrice," the mother of her people.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS SWANN of Maryland, and his wife, who, at the time of their marriage, was the widow of the late ex-Senator Thomson of New Jersey, have quietly separated. Governor Swann's daughter, Mrs. Carter, and her children, are with him at his residence in Washington. Mrs. Swann is at her former residence, in Princeton New Jersey, and, it is asserted, will not be at her husband's home, in Washington, this winter. It is reported that Mr. Swann's action in setting a large part of his fortune upon his children soon after his marriage was the cause of the separation.

EDMOND FLETCHER, the brother of Miss Fletcher, the author of "Kismet," entered West Point in 1867, but afterward withdrew from the institution to engage in the Franco-Prussian war, drawing his sword on the side of France. He was appointed lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regular French Artillery, and at the close of the war was offered many inducements to remain in the French service, but he preferred serving his own country, and, returning, was appointed second lieutenant in the Thirteenth United States Infantry. Very recently he has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

SHERMAN'S SEND OFF.

His First Report Since Resumption.

He Wants the Amount of Greenbacks Reduced.

He Makes Open War on the Silver Dollar.

The Document on Which He Bases His Presidential Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Secretary Sherman's annual report is ready for presentation to Congress on Monday. It is a most voluminous document, embodying his peculiar views on finance at great length.

RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

He pitches into Greenbacks in this style, after recommending that they be cancelled and retired until the amount is reduced to $300,000,000. The Secretary respectfully calls the attention of Congress to the question whether United States notes ought still to be a legal tender in the payment of debts. The power of Congress to make them such was upheld by the Supreme Court. The power to reissue them in time of peace, after they are once redeemed, is still contested in that Court.

The chief objection to the emission of paper money by the Government grows out of the legal tender clause, for without this the United States note would be measured by its convenience in use, its safety and its prompt redemption. In war, and during a grave public exigency, other considerations may properly prevail; but it would seem that during peace, and especially during times of prosperity and surplus revenue, the promissory note of the United States ought to stand like any other promissory note. It should be current money only by being promptly redeemed in coin on demand.

It would seem, therefore, that now, and during the maintenance of redemption, it is a useless and objectionable assertion of power, which Congress might now repeal on the ground of expediency alone. When it is considered that its constitutionality is seriously contested, and that from its nature it is subject to grave abuse, it would now appear to be wise to withdraw the exercise of such a power, leaving it in reserve to be again resorted to in such a period of war or grave emergency as existed in 1862.

HE OPPOSES THE SILVER DOLLAR.

He wants the further coinage of the silver dollar limited, and says: The total amount of silver dollars coined to November 1, 1879, under the act of February 28, 1878, was $45,296,200, of which $13,002,662 was in circulation, and the remainder, $32,203,358, in the Treasury at that time. No effort has been spared to put this coin in circulation. Owing to its limited coinage it has been kept at par, but its free coinage would soon reduce its current value to its bullion value, and thus establish a single silver standard. The inevitable result would be to exclude gold coin from circulation. It is impossible to ascertain what amount of silver coin, based upon the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold; but it is manifest that this can only be done by the Government holding in its vaults the great body of the silver coin.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The disbursements for collecting the revenue from customs, for expenses incurred within the following fiscal years, have been as follows:

In 1877	$6,304,279 57
In 1878	6,525,787 32
In 1879	5,485,779 03

This shows a reduction for 1878 over 1877 of $778,492 25, and a reduction for 1879 over 1878 of $40,008 29, making a total saving for the two years of $818,500 51.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from the several sources of taxation, under the Internal Revenue laws, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were as follows:

From spirits	$92,570,284 69
From tobacco	40,135,062 65
From fermented liquors	10,729,320 08
From banks and bankers	3,198,883 59
From penalties, &c	279,497 80
From adhesive stamps	6,706,384 06
From arrears of taxes under repealed laws	299,004 00
Total	$113,918,446 87

CLAIMS.

The importance of providing some limitation of time within which claims against the Government shall be presented, or for want of such presentation forever barred, is again urged upon the attention of Congress. It may be assumed that any claim in behalf of an individual who is in a situation to present it will, if well founded, be presented for payment within six years from the time when the claimant's right first accrued.

A special tribunal is recommended in New York for the trial of revenue cases.

A GOOD WORD FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

He defends National banks vigorously, and says:

The advantages of this system over any system of banks hitherto devised are that their circulating notes are secured beyond peradventure of loss; they are of universal credit in the country wherever issued; they are more perfectly protected from counterfeiting; they equalize exchanges between distant parts of the country; they are promptly redeemed on demand at one common place; the banks are subject to a strict and vigilant surveillance by independent officers of the Government; their condition is frequently made known to the public; and they contribute a very large percentage of their profits in the way of taxes. A system of banking that, after an existence of sixteen years, through war and periods of great inflation and great depression has produced such results, may fairly appeal for the confidence and support of Congress.

A TARIFF REDUCTION ADVOCATED.

It is a grave question of public policy whether the period has not arrived when the unlimited right of purchase under the English statutes should be extended to vessels as well as to other commodoties, and when admission to American registry upon the payment of duties should be allowed them upon importation. The recovery of our old position in the carrying trade will more than counterbalance any disadvantage likely to ensue from a modification of restriction upon the right to purchase; while a moderate duty on ships imported will enable our ship-builders to compete successfully in the construction of iron vessels of the largest class. The proper policy to the pursued is difficult to determine; but the great importance of considering the subject is respectfully submitted to the attention of Congress.

THE REFUNDING OPERATIONS

of the past year are recounted at some length the annual saving in interest by these transactions being placed at $9,355,877 50. He recommends the substitution of special instead of ad valorem duties on high-priced silks, velvets and laces liable to be undervalued, and suggests the five per cent. plan of seizure and sale in force in Italy and France as worthy of adoption. Congress is asked to authorize the issue of enough four per cent. bonds to take up bonds bearing a high rate of interest falling due before July 4, 1881, confidence being expressed that they will be sold at a premium. An increase of the duty on rice is recommended on the ground that it is consumed principally by a class of people who leave nothing in the country and bear none of the burdens of government.

WHAT IS IT!

[Boston Transcript.]

What is 't that every fibre thrills,
That every sense of being fills,
That memory robs of other things,
Of the thughts quick soreseke brings?
What is 't that makes the strong man weak,
That makes the robust pine and peak,
Thar makes the ruddy face turn pale,
That makes the heart of bravest quail?
What makes the knees together beat?
What makes one limp from head to feet?
What makes one writhe in sore distress,
And bends him up like the letter S?
What causes groans with every breath?
What reconciles to instant death?
What is 't that makes the baby weep?
What is 't that visits him in sleep,
And prints the semblance of a smile
Upon his lips, that doth beguile
The women-folk—queer, foolish things—
And make them talk of angel-wings,
Of cherubim and seraphim—
Those creatures of that old wife's whim,
That, when in sleep a baby smiles,
The angels whisper it meanwhile?
What makes that baby from his dream
Awake with colliopic scream?
What makes that precious baby wake?
Good friends, it is the stomach-ache.

A "HOSS-CAR" ROMANCE.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Having finished collecting his fares, the conductor of a Washington avenue horse-car came to his perch on the rear platform and said there would be no smoking allowed on the car. It seemed to delight him to say this; he looked as if he were a saint.

The passenger said he had seen people smoke on the car before, and the conductor said, "Not this car," as he jerked the bell-strap and struck his thumb in the back of a lady to support her as she boarded the conveyance of civilization.

"I didn't say this car," said the passenger, as he threw his Havana into the street.

"It's nothing to me whether a man smokes or not," growled the couductor, "only I catch thunder for it from the Company."

Seeing that the fellow softened, and noticing a regretful glance creep over his face, the passenger concluded to engage him in "sweet converse." Reassuring himself that the conductor had no deadly weapon concealed on his person, the cigarless citizen ventured:

"One of you fellows struck oil in Chicago the other day!"

The "conductor" knit his eyebrows as if the word "fellows" had alarmed the bile on his liver, and then asked, "How was that?"

"Rich man's daughter became fascinated with him; ran away from home and married him. And it has caused quite a stir."

"Girl didn't weaken?" he asked quickly, for the statement interested him greatly.

"No; she is firm."

"Do you know what I think?" he asked. It would have puzzled a phrenologist to have guessed what he thought or whether he had ever thought at all or not; but the citizen made no allusion to this, and kept the fellow in a good mood by asking him what it was he did think.

"I think a hoss-car conductor has as much right to marry rich as anybody else, if he can get the chance; don't you?"

"Why, of course."

"An' more of us would get there if we only had time to devote to the girls. You see, mister, a cond uctor's life don't give him no chance to write po'try and soft letters, or to hang around the gates."

The citizen ventured that the routine of the lives of such men afforded little time for the pleasures incident to courtship.

"An' then when we make a mash some dry-goods clerk will find it out, an' will foller his girl an' take her home. I have noticed that a dry-goods clerk is the most jealousest of men, an' specially of conductors."

"You interest me!" said the citizen.

"You see we have chances of makin' a mash where nobody else kin. We flirt on the sly; sometimes it takes, an' sometimes it don't. Frinstance, I see a purty high-strung girl on the corner with her finger up. I put up my finger and smile, —this way." (May the Lord deliver the citizen from ever seeing such a smile as that again.)

"Ef she gives a correspondin' smile," he continued, "I stop the keer, and as she gits aboard I gently squeeze her arm as she comes up, noticin her face all the while to see if it blushes; ef it do, I know she has noticed it, an' then I gently press my thumb between her shoulders ostensibly to steady her, but in reality to test her more: ef she kind o' totters, it's evidence to my mind that she is susceptible; ef not, I take it she haint no use for me, or else she loves another. Did I get your ticket, sir?"

The citizen had given up one ticket, but, rather than run the risk of getting into a dispute and snapping the thread of the charming narrative, he gave up another.

"Yes, indeed!" said the fellow with a sigh. What he said it for the citizen could not devine. It had no earthly connection with what he had been talking about, but the citizen did not allude to the irrelevancy of the remark.

"Then, when she sits down I appear indifferent for a while, an' finally venture up an' say 'Fare, please.' I have my voice trained, an' kind o' put a tremble on the word 'please.' Ef she fumbles around for change it's a purty good evidence she's willin' to flirt. Ef she pulls out a half case, or a case note, when she's got a quarter, you kin bet your boots that she would send a 'volenteen' around ef she had the address. I give her change and a slip without tearin' off any ticket, for ye see we aint got our necks greased yet on this line, and she notices that she has not been charged for her ride. No matter how rich her father is, or how many sparks she has got on to her dukes, there ain't no girl but what feels a thrill at bein' dead-headed. After a while she puts up her finger agin, and I smile—"

"Don't stop, to smile, go right on with the story," said the citizen.

"I jerk the bell-strap and help her off. This is where I get my work in, helpin' her off the keer. I can't give the secret away."

A shadow crept over the fellow's face as he turned his eyes on a mansion he was passing. He shook his head and proceeded:

"I wish I didn't have to pass that house. I remember an eppysode I had about it that'll foller me to my grave. She was as fair as one of the angels I've heard about. I commenct with her as I have been tellin' you, never thinkin' that there would be anything in it. She allus waited for this keer, even if it was rainin'. One day she give me a little rosebud, and a Mercantile Library ticket was tied on it, with her name on the back, all writ in her own hand, the nicest I ever see. One day we made an engagement to meet each other down at the library. She showed me the sculpturin' in the room, an' told me who each one was, an' what he had been doin' for a livin'. Talk about learnin'—there was the educatedest female I ever struck. But she was bissiness. She said she pittied me an' often noticed how attentive I was an' she asked me if I thought she was too good for me. I can't tell ye all that happened; but wound up in a disaster, to me, an' to her, poor thing."

The citizen tore off another ticket and handed it to the sad conductor, who put it on his punch. This was 15 cents he had paid on one ride.

"Yes, indeed," he said again, having no reference to anything as before, "you see she wanted me to fly, as she said. Now, if there's any one thing I can't do it is to fly. She said she was jest too awful to live without a sensation. Then she told me about her lover that had been picked out by her pa and ma, an' she jest despised him. She was wantin' to do somethin' to get even with her pa. I was honest with her. I told her I had no money; don't never deceive a woman about that. It is the fust thing she will find out, an'ef you've lied to her it seems to chill her heart. She said that made no difference; she would hock her sparks."

"Do what?" asked the citizen.

"Soak her gems—put her diamonds into Walker's; don't ye git on?"

The innocent citizen said he did.

"Well, it was fixed up. We was goin' away on a steamboat excursion together. I was knocked in the head jest as we was about to lift the golden mug to our lips. One night she, and her pa an' ma an' little brother got on the keer together. Thinkin' I would kind o' strike the old man, I sez: 'This ride for the family's on me; Governor, put up your cash.' He took hold of me an' called me a puppy. It was an embarrassin' place to be put in, especially to the maiden. She come to the front an' said: 'Papa spare him.' She meant well enough, poor thing, but she jest give the whole thing away right there. The old man rushed on me, an' says: 'You're one of these fellers that stan's in with coachmen to get the daughters of wealthy people,' says he. I told him he was wrong, but he wouldn't have it. An' he took his family off of the keer, I never saw her agin."

"Did she die!" asked the citizen.

"No, ef she was dead I would hitch my soul onto salvashun an' prepare to meet her; but she's lockt in a nunnery, an' ef she ever gets out I don't know whether I'll get her, or the feller on Fourth street. It well be an interestin' match when it does come off. Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke on this car?" he thundered of a sudden.

The citizen said he hadn't been smoking for the last half-hour.

"I spose I got excited," he said, "about her, as I do when I pass the house. I allus get a little rattled about this. But it's cured me of suckin' eggs."

"Of what," asked the astounded citizen, who thought another revelation was to come.

"I mean of flirtin'," replied the conductor. And the car stopped.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Alliance Between Jay Gould and Vanderbilt to Control Railroads.

The New York *Herald* prints an interview with W. H. Vanderbilt in relation to the great sale of New York Central stock to the syndicate, in which he says that the stock is to be paid for in United States 4 per cent. bonds. He then goes on to say: I began to discover in the public sentiment, some time ago, a feeling that I was a great railroad monopolist, and all that sort of thing, and there was a feeling in the public mind against it. I always believe in the popular feeling, and I made up my mind that there must be something in that objection, and I am convinced now that there is; so I determined to widen the circle of management, and make it as extended as would be safe and reasonable.

He thinks this new arrangement will put a stop to all that annoyance. The great benefit to this city will be the close connection it brings about between the several railroads spread over the West, reaching as far as Ogden and covering an immense territory. The gentlemen managing these roads went to the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania, and endeavored to make arrangement with them, but did not succeed. Then they came to me. The New York Central and Lake Shore are the two finest properties in the world. I thought the matter over, and finally went to Mr. Morgan of Drexel & Morgan, who are known throughout the commercial world, and told them what I would do. I wanted to make those people who were always complaining and making trouble my friends and I think I have succeeded. The way to do that is to touch their interest, help them and at the same time help yourself. If they make ten dollars and I make two dollars, I shall be perfectly satisfied. All those rolling and turning mill fellows were screaming when their places were closed and they were making no money. They say that the railroad was making it all. Now they are making money and are willing to see the railroad make a little too.

What would New York be without the Central Railroad? Of course the Central was something to New York, and that is why I am concerned about public opinion. I am, to a certain extent a public man, and I believe public opinion is always, or nearly always, right; that the aversion to one man growing too great is founded on a sound basis. I think that is right. Beink asked "How soon will the stock be placed on the London market." Mr. Vanderbilt said: "It will take a little time to perfect all the arrangements, but it is in good hands and will reach them in due course. I think it will go through for 150. It is worth 150, and will be brought here as a permanent investment. Practically, the Wabash railroads and the direction of the Central will be one institution with common interest. It is in this connection that the city will derive its great advantage. If the jointures had been made with the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia or Baltimore would have been the cities benefitted, but I have succeeded in bringing that advantage here. The Michigan Central and Canada Southern are also brought into line. They are both tremendous properties, and have scope enough within their own limit to make them immensely profitable concerns. The people will soon begin to understand the value of what these people have done to-day. "You will continue at the head of the Central?" I hold the balance of the stock in my pocket. They send me in their proxies just the same. I vote myself in and so we go along. The syndicate which has purchased the stock is composed of L. Von Hoffman & Co., Aug. Belmont & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., Woershoffer & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., the Drexels of Philadelphia, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field; William L. Scott and D. O. Mills. Drexel, Morgan & Co., represented the London banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. The amount purchased is stated at $15,000,000 to be paid for to-morrow, and an option of $10,000,000 more and it was intimated that the price would be $120 per share, the same to be paid for in four per cent. Government bonds, which would advance the purchase figures to $123 50 per share.

Although we have heard persons remark—"It is worth its weight in gold"—still Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is to be had at all drug stores for the small price of 25 cents a bottle.

UNKNOWN IS BEST.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

If the dead lying under the grasses,
Unseen linger near the bereft,
Having knowledge and sense of what passes
In the hearts and the homes they have left,
What teardrops, than sea waters salter,
Must fall as they watch all the strife—
When they see how we fall, how we falter,
How we miss in the duties of life.

If the great, who go out with their faces
Bedewed by a weeping world's tears,
Stand near and can see now their places
Are filled, while the multitude cheers,
If the parent, whose back is bent double
With delving for riches and gold,
Lends an ear to the wrangle and trouble
About him before he is cold.

If the wife, who left weeping and sorrow
Behind her, bends down from above,
And beholds the tears dried on the morrow,
And the eyes newly burning with love;
If the gracious and royal-souled mother,
From the silence and hush of the tomb,
Can hear the harsh voice of another
Slow-blighted the fruit of the womb,

If the old hear their early begotton
Rejoicing that burdens are gone;
If the young know how soon they're forgotten,
While the mirth and the revel go on—
What sighing of sorrow and anguish
Must sound through the chambers of space!
What desolate spirit must languish
In the mystic and undescribed place!
Then Life was a farce with its burden,
And Death but a terrible jest,
But they cannot. The grave gives its guerdon
Of silence and beautiful rest.

THE COUSINS.

He had got himself into a scrape, and, manlike, had no definite idea of how he was to get out of it.

Last winter, in a flush of enthusiasm, he had rewarded Miss Mowbray's seraphic smiles by an offer of his hand and fortune, and she had accepted the prize with a show of tenderness that was perfect in its way.

The marriage, in all human probabilities, would have been consummated had not the grim hand of Fate beckoned the unfortunate Con up to a little village on a fishing excursion ostensibly, but, in reality, to fall in love with pretty little Dora Blair.

He met her at a village gathering, and it being a fixed principle of his to attach himself to the prettiest girl in the room, he adhered to his purpose with a rigidity which would have been extremely amusing, had it not so soon become serious, for, after two or three meetings, Master Con was fairly infatuated.

For a week the dream was bright and undisturbed.

Then Con began to feel uncomfortable.

With the prospect of being married to one girl in a month he was hardly dishonorable enough to propose the same course with another.

But being neither very clever nor original, he couldn't see the slightest loophole: so he lingered on at Dora's side, and she, poor child! was happy, even in the uncertainty.

Of course people talked as they always do talk, and some more daring than the rest encompassed Con, and looked unutterable things as they spoke of Dora's parentage.

"Lives with her father and mother? Oh, yes, but then they don't happen to be her father and mother. She is their daughter's daughter, and as to who was her father—well, we don't know, and the Blairs take care to give us no information.

Then Con was angry.

He was just young enough to be Quixotic, and, of course, he wanted to marry her; to take his little star faced angel to himself; to transplant his little field daisy to a more luxuriant soil.

He went up to see her with a letter from Miss Mowbray in his pocket and an ominously guilty feeling about his heart.

Pretty Dora sat with her white face upraised, and her wondrous hair falling around her like a glorious golden cloud.

"I thought you would come," she said, slyly, the color faintly flushing her fair cheeks, and then, though nature hadn't made him so, Con felt more utterly foolish than ever.

"As if I could stay away," he answered, half reproachfully. "At least, until I have to, for I'm going away in a day or two."

Her eyes wandered down the road and she leaned more heavily than ever against the garden gate.

Oh! are you?" very faint and tremulous.

"Yes, but I'll come back again if any one wants me."

She stole one quick glance at him from under her downcast lids.

"Do you want me, Dora? Will I come back to you?"

No answer came from the parted lips, but I think he knew she wanted him, for, leaning over the garden gate, he answered her silence by saying:

"Very well, dear, I'll be back in a very little while, and you'll be waiting for me, won't you?"

It was not very definite, to say the least of it.

Con went home that night ecstatically but guiltily happy.

And when he reached home he found a letter awaiting him.

A letter from his mother, the dowager Mrs. Creighton, demanding his instant return.

"Gertrud is very ill," she said, "and certainly your place should be beside the lady who in four weeks will become your wife. I have heard, but totally disbelieve, a rumor of some girl whose pretty face has attracted your attentions. It might have troubled me, had I not known that I could trust your dignity as being a member of the Creighton family, and your honor as being engaged to Gertrude Mowbray."

Con crushed the letter in his hand, and tried to stare circumstances in the face, but circumstances baffled him, and in a state of semi-torture, he retired to his dream-disturbed couch.

The next morning he returned to London.

Miss Mowbray was much better when he reached home.

Mrs. Creighton greeted him with dignified pleasure, and poor Con felt as utterly mean and dishonorable as his most inveterate enemy could have desired.

"Mr. Creighton, I would like to speak with you for a moment, please."

Con was walking down the strand considering how he should break off his engagement, when the words struck his ear.

Con turned with a start, and encountered his lawyer, Arthur Gray.

"Certainly, Mr. Gray! What's the business now?"

"Rather an unpleasant business, I am sorry to say, sir. But you will step into my office, where I can fully explain."

So Con followed him in and waited to hear what the unpleasant business might be.

"You are aware, sir, that your late uncle, from whom you inherited your fortune, died intestate, or I should say, was thought to have died intestate, whereupon you were his heir-at-law. A few days since, however, we made what to you must prove a painful discovery, namely, the certificate of his marriage, and a half drawn up will, in which he bequeathed all he possessed to his acknowledged wife, or her children, should she have any.

"After diligent inquiries, we have discovered that the late Mrs. Creighton died in giving birth to a child, but the child is still living, so that I must inform you that you are—"

"Penniless," finished Con, gloomily, but with deliberation.

"Not quite, Mr. Creighton. Your father left you £2,000, which is something. Your cousin arrived to-day, I believe."

Poor Con, he managed to get out without disgracefully showing his feelings, for its no joke to find oneself suddenly precipitated from the pinnacle of a millionaireship.

"Well, after all, there's one comfort," he said, returning to his soliloquy, "Gertrude Mowbray won't want me now, so I'll give her warning. Dora will take me, whether rich or poor, and I hope I'm not such a miserable coward as to shirk the labor of a man."

His meditations brought him in front of the Mowbray mansion.

Five minutes after he was sitting in the daintiest of boudoirs, Gertrude before him in the most recherche of French morning robes.

"You look dreadfully tired, Con. Have you been walking very far?"

"Not particularly far, but I have had bad news, and, as a general thing, that is more harassing than the mere effect of walking."

"Why, what news have you had? Nothing very serious, I hope."

"Oh, not at all; only that I've lost every penny of the fortune my uncle left me."

He noticed, with great satisfaction, that her fair face grew very white, and that she instantly put on an indescribable expression of withdrawal.

"Lost, eh? Oh, no! how?"

"Oh, in a romantic way, of course. It seems that my supposed bachelor uncle was, in reality a Benedict, but, as his marriage was in secret, and the girl was a country lass, nobody knew anything about it, so he told her the ceremony was false, and left her. She died heartbroken, but left an heir or heiress, I don't know which. The child takes the silver spoon out of my mouth, and I, as you see, am ruined. Of course, Gertie, I came to you first to release you, if you wished, from our engagement. Reared as you have been, I could not expect you to marry a poor man, and, indeed, I fear that in my change of circumstances I could be no fit husband for you."

Then Miss Mowbray showed that girl, as she was, she was equal to the occasion.

"I can readily perceive, Mr. Creighton, that it is your wish that our engagement should end, and knowing that, I should be the last one to oppose your inclinations. As regards your loss, I sympathize with you sincerely, but I cannot fail to rejoice that it happened before I awoke to the fate of an unloved wife."

So, for the last time, Con went down the steps, saying to himself:

"At any rate, I still have £2,000 and Dora!"

He walked along, feeling his spirits considerably lighter, his troubled conscience comparatively at rest.

But just as he reached his mother's residence, Gray once more encountered him.

"Ah! Here you are again; the very fellow I want. Your cousin has arrived and is anxious to see you. Could you go to her at once? She is with some relatives at the hotel."

Con turned on him, a sulky expression wreathing his handsome face.

"Look here, Gray; isn't it enough for a fellow to be left penniless without making him play lackey to the girl that's got his money? As you're so desperately interested, you can tell my cousin that I am very much engaged today, and can't go to her. If she wishes to see my mother, I presume she can find her."

Arthur Gray turned his back upon his late client.

He was a young man and still unmarried, so it may be presumed he did not feel very badly as he returned to pay his devoirs to the heiress.

But Con did feel badly as he passed through his mother's door, and strode impatiently down the halls that were theirs no longer.

He was ascending the stairs when the servant called:

"I forgot to give you this note, Mr. Creighton. It was left here about five minutes ago."

Con took it up and glanced carelessly at it, a dainty little envelope whose delicate address he did not recognize, broke the seal and read.

"Miss Creighton's compliments to Mr. Creighton, and desires his immediate presence."

"By jove! She'll offer me the post of footman next, I presume; but I'll go to her now and let her see her mistake."

So, in anything but an amiable humor, he wended his way to her "immediate presence."

"Miss Creighton is engaged at present, but will be down in five minutes," the waiter said; and, after he had disappeared, Con began to mutter something very contemptuous about "country charms," etc.

Then, finding he had to wait, he resigned himself to a comfortable arm chair, until a light step sounded in the hall, until a slight figure, with clouds of golden hair and diaphanous robes of fleecy gauze, came floating into the room, until a sweet voice cried out:

"Oh, Con, I am so glad to see you!"

Then, while he was staring, and wondering, Dora's two white hands were laid in his.

Dora's sweet face was upturned to him.

Dora's violet eyes rested upon him, the tender love-light lurking in their depths.

"Dora, my darling! My own little Dora, what does this mean?"

"Why, you silly fellow, it means that I'm your cousin, Dora Creighton, and that I'm glad, oh! so glad, Con, that I didn't take your money, never to return it, and I'm more glad still that we met before they made this discovery, and that you loved me in spite of what people said."

He was so stupefied that he could only manage to say:

"Why, did you know what they said?"

She drew herself up to her fullest height, and looked him proudly in the face.

"Certainly I didn't know it, or I would have found out the truth and told you all, at the time you asked me to be waiting for your return. I always thought I was grandpapa's daughter, for you know when my mother died, we left the place where I was born, and went to the village, where you met me."

He began to realize it then, but still you can imagine that he felt rather awkward.

"And so my little Dora is the heiress?" he began by way of prelude, but she interrupted him.

"No, Con, I'm not. I don't want the money, nor grandpa nor grandma don't want it. We were happy before and we can be happy again if—"

And then she stopped, the violet eyes drooped, and Con was himself again as he stooped toward her, saying:

"Very well, darling; but I must take you, too, for security."

Three months after the security was paid and the golden link of the marriage tie riveted the agreement for ever, while with smiling serenity Mrs. Creighton, senior, looked on, entirely forgetting her old advocacy of Gertrude Mowbray, and her old aversion to the little county girl whose "pretty face" had attracted Con's attentions.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Another of Napoleon's Veterans Gone.

The Cincinnatti *Commercial* says: "When through the smoke of the battle Napoleon saw what he believed to be the head of Grouchy's column moving forward to attack the British left, by the farm-houses of La Haye and Papelotte, he was confident of victory; but a little later, when he discovered that the column was not Grouchy's but Blucher's, that so far from attacking the British left the advancing forces were attacking his own right, he realized the certainity of his defeat. Then it was that he uttered the memorable words: "All is lost! It is the Prussians who are coming!" It is a full sixty-three years since that June day when the First Empire was wrecked at Waterloo, but only now has died one of the Prussians who helped to turn the French victory into a defeat—Col. John Frederich von Werder. And of all the daredevil soldiers who fought with the first Napoleon at a time when the world did homage to the eagles of France, not one has lived a more adventurerous life or has served under more flags than has this old fellow, who died on Sunday night, in Baltimore, an inmate of the Aged Men's Home, and lacking but six weeks of being a hundred years old.

This hard-hitting soldier, who was hitting' his hardest in the days when our grandfathers were young, was born the lee of Berlin, January 1 1780. Fighting blood was in his veins, and when he was sixteen years old he was gazetted an ensign in the Prussian service. At that enoch, indeed, fighting was the quickest furjous almost the only, road to worldly promotion. So he found his way up to a lieutenantcy, and then to a captainey.

This latter grade was won in the year 1806. Austerlitz had been fought and just then there was peace in Europe, the peace of Presburg. But in the following September Captain von Werder had a chance to smell powder once more, when the long-ago Franco Prussian war began that grew out of the dispute over the Grand Duchy of Berg. Perhaps it was at Jena, perhaps only in some insignificant skirmish—but in one engagements of this campaign Capt. von Werder fell into the hands of the enemy. Fascinated by the brilliant generalship of Napoleon—as many a better man was fascinated before and after him—this born soldier of fortitune felt his allegience to Prussia rest lightly upon him, and readily was induced to enroll himself among the soldiers of France. In short he deserted his colors and was rewarded by being made a captain in the French cavalry. With that tact which Napoleon constantly manifested in dealing with his renegade recruits, Capt. von Werder was not required to gght against his own countrymen. He was sent to cross swords with soldiers on the Peninsula; and he and his companions did their work so well that toward the end of the next year the Paris *Moniteur* made the curt announcement: "The House of Braganza has ceased to reign;" an announcement that was followed within six months by the abdication of the Spanish King. So Capt. von Werder had no hand in Eylau and Friedland and the peace of Tislit was concluded without him. It should be mentioned that he improved the shining hours while in Spain by marrying the Senorita Mariana Gracia; daughter of Don Alfonso Velasquez, a grandee of the kingdom. When the war with Austria began—having meanwhile been promoted successively to be major and colonel—his regiment was recalled and marched across Europe to the Danube. He took part in the defeats of Aspern and Eslingen, but the memory of these was lost when he was one among the victors at Wagram. He distinguished himself in this battle, the climax of the campaign, and for his gallantry was made first aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Murat. While holding this position he was present, a year later, when the Emperor wedded the Archduchess Marie Louise. This was the culminating point of his master's career, but not of his own. He marched into Russia, serving on the staff of Marshal Ney, and fighting with the best of them; and he suffered with the worst of them during the retreat. At the memorable crossing of the Beresina he was twice wonded, and he just contrived to struggle on until he found himself safe and in a hospital.

While he recovered from his wounds he also recovered from his infatuation with Napoleon, doubtless perceiving that that hero's day's were numbered; and so it was that when he got well again he was as much a Prussian as at the beginning of his career! And like the lucky prodigal that he was, the Prussian King welcomed him home again and made him colonel of a regiment of horses. During the remainder of the war he fought on the other side, right pluckily, too, and with the allies entered Paris in the year 1814. Then came the short campaign after the escape from Elba, ending with Waterloo. And so, having fought right valiantly under two flags, the gallant colonel was in at the death and on the winning side—actually being of one the Prussians who came up under Blucher and wrung from Napoleon the cry, "All is lost."

When the fighting was over he grew tired of the service, and betook himself to traveling. Somewhere in the Levant he fell in with Lord Byron and was induced to join the Greek insurrection. For seven years he fought with the Greeks, until came freedom and peace. Then he went over to Africa and entered the French army once more, and for nine years fought the Arabs. But he was growing an oldish man now—fifty-seven, or thereabouts—and so at last he sheathed his sword. He went into Germany, and, of course, he got mixed up in affairs of '48. For his country's good he left his country and came to America. His life here has been one of adventure, but his fights have not been against men. It has been a mere struggle for bread and butter, commonplace, prosaic. Moreover, he has been defeated. Poor old fellow! What an inglorious ending for a hero of Wagram and Waterloo—dead, in an "Aged Men's Home!"

So Prevalent and so Fatal has Consumption become that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet, in there formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

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LOVE'S CALL.

Shy tender stars sedate and sweet
Round weary Earth's pale pillow press;
Night cloaks her at the golden feet,
And they are shod with silentness.

Trancee in a wisrd colossal dream,
The mountains shadowy arms outfling;
Around the silent forest gleam
And every leaf is listening.

What distant call? What sudden-stirred
Echoing thrill from breast to brow?
Was it the nightingale I heard?
Or was it, best beloved thou?

MY LADY.

My lady's the lily of ladyhood,
And when she has passed the stair,
The trebled scent of a spring-tide wood
Is sweet on the troubled air.

For her be vagrant verse of mine,
But a wedding of house and land;
And, wheresoever she han to dine,
A seat at her host's right hand.

For her be dosen-of-button gloves,
And dozens of sweet champagne,
But never the least of all the loves
Will come at her call again.

"WOLVES AND LAMBS."

The Moralities of the Recent Stock Speculation Rage.

[New York Evening Post of Tuesday.]

The New York *Tribune* yesterday gave the most conspicuous place on its editorial page to an article which, both for what it says and what it implies, should receive from the public careful consideration. The article, like an epigram of Martial's, carries its sting in its tail. It is well known that a violent but carefully engineered movement has just taken place in Wall street; and that the result of this movement, concisely put, has been that of taking from the pockets of many men who could ill afford to lose it a vast sum of money and placing it in the pockets of a few men who could well afford to do without it. "The "wolves" have been made fat at the cost of the "lambs;" and the *Tribune*, after a series of jubilations that this pleasant result has been effected without harm to the general business of the country, winds up as follows: "Nor has the money lost by the shorn 'lambs' been destroyed; their savings will reappear in the increased loans of great capitalists and financial institutions. Though individuals suffer, the business of the country will move on unimpeded, and with greater confidence because a source of general apprehension has been removed."

Such are the terms in which a leading journal of the metropolis is not ashamed to deal with an act that can only fitly be described as one of rank robbery. Let us briefly recite the facts and let the reader judge: Some months ago, availing of the practical expansion created by resuming specie payments without withdrawing greenbacks and by the necessary importation of bullion, and, foreseeing a coincident revival in the trade of the country, certain prominent dealers bought, on a heavy scale, securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange in anticipation of a rise. There was nothing wrong in this unless honest speculation in itself is wrong. The hopes of the purchasers were not disappointed. The market surged upward, sometimes slowly, and sometimes, as it seemed, with perilous swiftness. After a time, as usual, and as was expected, the general public came in as buyers. The large dealers then proceeded, while sustaining prices by sanguine tales of improvement, some of which were true, to sell their securities to the eager public. The situation then, ten days ago, was substantially this: The great operators had parted with their holdings and secured their profits; the public had bought the holdings of the great operators and were waiting to secure their profits in turn.

At this juncture a scheme was concocted and carried to successful consummation which we repeat was nothing less than rank robbery. The scheme has already been described in the columns of the *Evening Post* and needs not now to be set forth in detail. Its main features was simply to get hold of the property of other people, at a price by general consent below its current value, through false pretenses. The "lambs" had the stocks, and the "wolves" wanted them back again. It was needful to persuade the "lambs" that their stocks were worthless or next to worthless. To this end a sudden crash was devised and wrought by rapid sales of the most conspicuous speculative stocks while a number of concurrent "washes"—pretended sales by collusion between buyer and seller represented by swiftly falling quotations—and minor flurries, effected by spurious advances in the prices of money, completed the circle of portent perturbation. When Erie, which had been selling at 49, had been battered down to 32, and the coal stocks had fallen to even a heavier ratio, the aim of the conspirators was accomplished. The whole list sunk in sympathy. The "wolves" rushed in and packed their capacious maws once more full of stocks. The "lambs" in terror, or because their "margins" had been swept away, yielded up their possessions to the spoiler, and were left with neither stocks nor money, as it was the benevolent intention of the "wolves" they should be. * * * Their act was an act of cheating. The same machinations might, with equal morality, be applied to all the property held by the community. It might be applied to houses and lands, to merchandise, and even to flocks and herds; and when the "great operators" or "wolves" had gorged themselves to bursting, and had clutched the entire property of society, the *Tribune* might felicitate itself and its readers that although "individuals" had suffered, "the losses of the shorn lambs would not be destroyed:" but that "their savings" would "reappear in the increased loans of great capitalists and financial institutions."

THAT CANONCHET TUTOR.

He Sues Mrs. Sprague for his Salary, at $50 a Month.

New York, November 26.—Mrs. Kate Sprague's troubles are revived by a suit in the Marine Court. George Linck, the tutor who figured at Canonchet wants $250 for services. At the time when Senator Conkling was threatened by Governor Sprague last summer and tried to keep up his reputation by keeping his mouth closed, Linck was teaching Willie Sprague the languages. He made a contract, made in this city, and was to receive $50 a month. Linck is a "professor." He says in his complaint that he was engaged by Mrs. Sprague on June 20 last to give instructions in the languages, as well as in music for three months. He entered upon the fulfillment of his contract and has been ready to complete it at all times, but he was not allowed so to do. He therefore desires a judicial decree that he be paid the full amount accruable under the contract, besides his disbursements for his support, which he was to be allowed during that time. The reply that Mrs. Sprague sets up is that at the time the contract was made she was the wife of ex-Senator Sprague. She made that contract as a married woman, and consequently her husband is responsible for her debts. Besides, her husband knew of the contract.

When the case came up to-day there was a good attendance in court. It came up on the motion of Mrs. Sprague's counsel to show by what means Linck expected to evade the bar of the married woman. D. Maclean Shaw, counsel for the tutor, argued that Mrs. Sprague was responsible, as she had not been living with her husband. Judge Sinnott took the papers and reserved his decision.

HANCOCK AND MRS. SURRATT.

True Story of the Hanging as Substantiated by Official Documents.

[Washington Post.]

Slumbering among the musty records of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia were found by a *Post* reporter yesterday two papers, copies of which are given below, and which throw all the additional light necessary upon the insinuation cast by a Western Republican organ that Gen. Hancock was personally responsible for the death of Mrs. Surratt. It will possibly be remembered by many of our readers that just about the time of Andrew Johnson's last election to the South from Tennessee a controversy sprang up between the ex-President and ex-Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, regarding the responsibility for the unfortunate woman's death. A war of words continued at length in the columns of the *Daily Chronicle* and ended in the general belief from their own showing that both were in a measure guilty of turning a deaf ear to the entreaties of the heart-broken daughter and others for mercy. When the writ of *habeaus vorpus* was issued by Judge Andrew Wylie, General Hancock, as has been already stated, took it to the President, who issued the following, the original of which is on file in the clerk's office of the Supreme court of the district of Columbia:

Executive Office, July 7, 1865, 10 A. M.

To Maj-Gen. W. S. Hancock Commanding, etc.

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ, and direct that you will proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgment of the military commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

Andrew Johnson, President.

The above was evidently prepared and written in as the signature alone is in the handwriting of the office of the Judge Advocate General, Andrew Johnson, and that, too, in a nervous manner, showing the excitement the man was laboring under, or perhaps something worse. Gen. Hancock returned the writ to Judge Wylie with the following letter:

Hd'qrs Middle Military Division,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

To Hon. Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same and respectfully say that the body of Mary E. Surratt is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and commander-in-ceief of the army for the purposes in said order expressed, a copy of which is hereto attached and made part of this return; and that I donot propose to said body by reason of the order of the President or the United States, indorsed upon said writ to which reference is hereby respectfully made, dated July 7, 1865.

Winfield. S. Hancock,
Major-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding, etc.

It is already a part of history that Gen. Hancock up to the last moment believed that a reprieve would be granted the unfortunate women, not withstanding the suspension of the writ, and to that end had relays of cavalary stationed between the White House and the arsenal to carry the glad tidings to the condemned. He did all in his power consistent with the duties of a brave and honorable soldier to prevent the consummation of the crime.

STRANGE DIVORCE SUIT.

Seeking Divorce Forty-two Years After Marriage—Serious Charges.

In New York, on Thursday last, the divorce suit entitled Cornelia Chatterton against George W. Chatterton, which came up before Justice Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to compel the plaintiff to disclose her residence, presents some singular statements. The plaintiff claims to have been married to the defendant, who is a wealthy jeweler of Maiden Laine, New York, on August 15, 1837, at Jacksonville, Thompkins county, New York, her maiden name being Wilcox. They lived together about eighteen months, when she says he abandoned her and came to New York. In 1848 he was married to Sarah Stark, by whom he has three children.

The defendant, in the papers presented, said that he had no knowledge as to the residence of the plaintiff. He once knew her as a young lady at Ithaca, when he was fifteen years old, but he has not seen her for forty years. For thirty-one years he has been living in New York and Springfield, Ill., with his family. The defendant claims that this suit is not brought of the plaintiff's own motion, but at the instigation of her counsel, for improper purposes. Answering affidavits of the plaintiff were read, in which she denied this last allegation. She said that she had been living at Ithaca for several years. Not having heard from the defendant since 1842, she had supposed him to be dead, and only recently had learned that he was alive. She asked that the motion should not be granted, as she feared bodily harm from the plaintiff. Justice Lawrence took the papers, remarking that it was the most singular case he had ever known.

Jay Gould's View of It.

[New York Tribune—Gould's paper.]

The crash has come. In suddenness and violence of changes and in magnitude of operations it has been as severe as any within the memory of the oldest dealers, excepting that which followed "Black Friday." The whole country has reason to rejoice heartily that this demonstration of the separation of its business from the speculation in Wall street has been so complete. Nor has the money lost by the "shorn lambs" been destroyed; their savings will reappear in the increasd loans of great capitalists and financial institutions. Though individuals suffer the business of the country will move on unimpeded and with greater confidence, because a source of general apprehension has been removed.

Every Tobacco Chewer

should provide himself with a bottle of SOZODONT, so that when he calls upon the ladies he can rinse his mouth and remove the odor which hovers around the person of the nicotized. Not alone for its aroma is it valuable, but as a curative and perservative of the teeth it is unsurpassed.

Broken cigar boxes can be mended by Spalding's Glue. How queer!

No Blundering, Gentlemen.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

One of the most delightful sensations now enjoyed by the Republicans is the fond hope that the Democracy may make some stupid blunders, either in Congress or the National Convention, which will render their success impossible in the next Presidential election. With this fact staring the Democratic leaders in the face it is quite likely

Weekly Post.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

THE ODD JURYMAN.

The presence of that odd man on the Grand Jury at Harrisburg, is the conundrum that is puzzling the whole country. The jobbing Republicans accept it as in the nature of a grand joke—something to laugh at and make merry over. Others see in it a degradation of the courts of justice, and one of the g rossest wrongs ever perpetrated on the people. "It was not shown," says the New York *Sun* of Sunday, "That the extra man exerted any influence one way or the other, or that he voted, or in any way affected the action of the jury, which was unanimous. How came he there? At whose instance did he smuggle himself in with the sworn jury? What object could he have had except the one which has been attained in the quashing of the indictment? His presence was proved by the testimony of one BARR, who is the private secretary and factotum of Senator DON CAMERON, and who, by a mereiful Providence, chanced also to be upon this important jury, before which toe Ring corruptionists were arraigned."

It is an absurdity to think of finding who put the odd man on the Grand Jury. Who paid out $150,000 to elect a Senator some years ago? Who sent the Governor a corporation bill which he signed and which became a law but which was never considered by the Legislature? There were hundreds of thousands in that bill. Who gave members' wives envelopes with thousand dollar bills in them? Who play poker and deal their opponents four aces and then bet twenty-five hundred dollars on their own hands. That's a way of bribery as old as the days of WALPOLE, Who send forged dispatches to draw members away from Harrisburg on the eve of a critical vote? Who deal in pardons for political influence? Who force the votes of reputable men by decoying them into disreputable company, and then the alternative is to vote our way or exposure and a divorce suit?

We might go on with the list, covering many curious and odd pieces of rascality. But what's the use. The perpetrators are known if not named. They may have their headquarters at Philadelphia or at Pittsburgh, and operate in Harrisburg. They include the working force of the "State ring." They can set up a Grand Jury as easily as they can buy up a United States Senator, a State Convention, or the nomination and election of a State Treasurer. There is no great puzzle to those who watch political and legislative life at the State Capital, as to who "set up" the Grand Jury. *Whose interest was it*, that it should be doctored?

PROSPEROUS NEGROES.

We had a letter a few days ago from a jubilant Northerner engaged in cotton growing in Louisiana, who states his crop this year is a regular bonanza. At one time he was threatened with a Kansas exodus, on the persuasion of outside parties, but this has passed away; the negroes are contented, jolly, and making money in a way that would astonish farm hands, he says, in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The negro women are about as expert as the men in picking cotton; they are paid from sixty to eighty cents a hundred for picking, and the best hands average over two hundred pounds per day. The ordinary wages on his plantations, employing as he does two to three hundred hands, are about twenty dollars a month for the women and thirty for the men. Of course they find themselves out of this, but have house-rent and garden patch free. When the cotton picking season is over, under their system of labor, they work by the month in preparing the soil for the next crop at so much a month with rations. Their wages do not range so high at this time, for the supply of labor is in exess of the demand. In cotton picking time, the supply of hands does not begin to equal the demand.

In this connection, we quote the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* a staunch Republican paper, referring to the same portion of Louisiana from which our correspondent above referred to writes:

> Just now is the most peaceful and prosperous time the blacks of the Mississippi country have enjoyed since the war, more especially on the Louisiana side, and most of all in the upper parishes—Madison, Carroll and Morehouse.
>
> Almost every black man on that side who stayed at home has cotton enough to pay all his debts and have a good deal of money left. In the best part of Madison they told me they counted on a bale and a quarter per acre—quite equal to forty bushels of wheat per acre in Indiana.
>
> In many localities cotton pickers now get from 75 cents to $1 per hundred, and good hands can average 250 pounds, while an occasional woman can go up to 400. In many instances a man and wife earn $5 or $6 per day. The crop is so large that this busy season will last till Christmas, and planters are now bidding against each other for laborers.
>
> Every wagon that brings in cotton takes out a load of town darkeys, who, I am told, will work four or five days, then come to town and spree it out. The country negroes are more provident. The average earning of a cotton picker are put at $10 per week. Even the roust-abouts on the steamers get $70 per month, and boarded (it is very hard work though), and levee hands get from 25 cents to 40 cents an hour, according to the pressure. A man would be a lunatic to leave such a country while this sort of thing lasts.

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT.

The New York *Times* says there "is nothing half so forcible and explicit as the parts of Mr. HAYES' message relating to Civil Service Reform." Probably not, but people will have an unfortunate habit of gauging the value of Mr. HAYES' precepts by his practice, and weighed by this standard they are less than valueless; that is they have brought discredit on the whole question of Civil Service Reform—made it an object of ridicule, the proof of which is that the subject is hardly mentioned now-a-days in a body of intelligent citizens except to be laughed at, Mr. HAYES has done this. Before he commenced advocating it in words and repudiating it in practice, Civil Service Reform amounted to the dignity of an open question. It was discussed by intelligent people with all seriousness. Now it is only laughed at. Civil Service Reform would have been stronger with the people to-day had he never uttered a word on the subject.

To recount Mr. HAYES' practices in "elevating the Civil Service" would be to go over one of the most shameless chapters of recent political history. Look at his Louisiana and Florida appointments: promoting men to high office whose sole claim was active participation in committing the historic crime of the American nation. No one questions the why and wherefore of these appointments. In these cases he rewarded crimes committed in forwarding his own interests, and the offices were given to bad and incapable men either as bribes or hush money. There is hardly a pretence of denying these facts. And yet look at the cant by which they are accompanied in grave official documents. The Civil Service Reform under GRANT was bad, but it was free from hypocrisy, hence GRANT did less to harm the principle than HAYES.

All of HAYES' appointments to office have been on the line of partizan service. He would appoint Republicans and rebels, white and black, but gave no office to Democrats, who comprise more than half the voting population, save when by office he could bribe them to desert their party. In this he struck at the foundation principle of Civil Service Reform, for it goes for saying, that there will be such reform permanent until partizan qualifications are dismissed from consideration in appointing to office. A Civil Service Reform that sets down half the people as incapable of holding government position, will only last until the outs get in.

So, too, in levies on government office holders, contractors, and political employes, for political purposes, HAYES has permitted the screws to be applied with extaordinary freedom. He has been as unrelenting as GRANT, but threw in cant and professions which GRANT disdained. And under no previous administration that can be cited has the prestige and power of the federal administration been used as it has under HAYES, to control purely state elections. The President and two thirds of his cabinet, foreign ministers and important bureau officials, have been on the stump to influence votes in elections entirely local in their direct issues.

This will do in the way of eiting HAYE's practice as compared with his precepts. His four years will go down in history as an administration enthroned by fraud and crime, and illustrated by shams and hypocrisy.

DISTURBING BUSINESS.

During the last campaign it was urged with great effect against the Democrats, that they proposed to unsettle existing financial conditions. Business took alarm. All the truth there was in this was that a portion of the Democrats favored substituting Treasury notes for National bank notes. The full remonetization of silver was not a party question.

But what party is it that now proposes to unsettle existing financial conditions, which appear to be carrying the country forward on the waves of prosperity?

The Republicans are insisting on the withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation.

This would give the National banks a monopoly of the entire paper money issues. Instead of drawing interest on $350,000,000 bonds used in their business, they would draw interest on $700,000,000. A class of corporations bound together by common objects would control the paper currency of the nation.

The Republicans propose a further remonetization of silver either by stopping its coinage, depriving it of its legal tender quality, or increasing the bulk of the dollar to bring it up to the gold valuation,

This would be setting up the gold standard as the sole and exclusive gauge of all values.

Both measures would precipitate a financial panic that would be felt in every department of business. They would unsettle values and throw doubt and uncertainty into all business operations.

This is the Republican platform of the future. As to what the Democratic position will be, we will let Judge THURMAN speak. A Washington dispatch printed in THE POST yesterday morning says:

> The great majority of Democrats in Congress are more than pleased at the financial recommendations made by Secretary Sherman. Senator Thurman hits the nail rather squarely on the head. He said: "The great trouble with the Democratic party heretofore, or a faction of it, has been that in its financial legislation it has been compelled to attack an existing system. This always proves unpopular. Now, Secretary Sherman—and I understand also the President—sees fit to attack the system, and the policy of the Democracy will be to let it alone. I think we can stand solid in meeting the financial recommendations he makes."

QUACKS AND QUACKERY.

A woman calling herself the Queen of Cure is doing an enormous business in the southwest, particularly among the negroes. She rides in a discarded circus chariot, wearing velvet and spangles, and accompanied by a band of music. She has the reputation among the credulous of possessing miraculous powers of healing, and multitudes flock around her wherever she goes. She makes no charge for her services, but sells vast quantities of a liniment, to which she ascribes marvelous curative qualities.

We have quacks in the North who delude the poor and ignorant of their money, in the hope of saving some dear one, by means as intrinsically absurd as this Queen of Cure adopts. Her circus business is to attract the negroes, who as a class are easily captured by any sort of dramatic display. Still there may be virtues in her liniment, as simple and effective compounds of that sort are well known and easily prepared. It is not so absurd after all this business, as that of a so-called physician in a city not a thousand miles from Pittsburgh—of course it could not occur in so intelligent a community as this—who drives a great trade in prescribing on locks of hair without seeing the patient. This requires a greater stretch of credulity on the part of the victim than the plantation negroes flocking around the Queen of Cure's band wagon to buy liniment for rheumatism. The fact is a large proportion of the human race enjoy being humbugged, and in nothing so much as in nostrums and devices to cure the incurable. The poor invalids given over to death by competent medical advisers, through sorrowing friends and relatives, seek ont these quacks, and many of them have princely revenues. "As long as there is life there is hope," is the moving principle that crowds the pretenders with paying patients. In Europe the state steps in and protects the poor and ignorant from the rapacity and trickery of impostors, but in this country, although there is a disposition to pass such laws, no one thinks of enforcing them. They are like much of our stringent liquor legislation, and merely adorn the statute books as evidence of the good intentions of legislators.

SILVER IN THE FUTURE.

Representative STEPHENS of Georgia has views of his own on the silver question, and they take the shape of prophecy in this extract from a recent interview. He declared:

> I am a hard-money man and always have been. The silver question in the next four years will assume greater importance then any other since the the Crusades. The present business boom *is based on starvation in Europe and good crops in this country*, and when these local causes are removed our condition will be worse than before. What ought to be done is to increase our currency by enlarging the capacity of our mints, and by the issue of silver certificates. I would let greenbacks alone and let the people decide as to national bank notes. I think they would prefer silver certificates to either. I do not believe a thousand million of these would be one dollar too much.

On this silver question, notwithstanding the vast amount of ridicule, argument and statistics poured out, the minds of the people seem to be pretty well made up. They will not rest satisfied until silver is placed on an absolute equality with gold at the mints. They may not care to agitate to that end this year, but will certainly permit no steps backwards. Both HAYES and SHERMAN recommend that the coinage of the silver dollar be suspended, and the strong jourals of the Republican party in the country take the same ground but all accounts from Washington represent this recommendation has been very coldly received by Republican Congressmen and has had no effect in creating a sentiment favorable to anti-silver legislation. The reason is apparent and is not denied. The Republican Congressmen are afraid of their constituents.

SENATOR WALLACE should be saved from such friends as the Philadelphia *Times* correspondent. According to that veracious scribe, the Senator attributes the recent defeat of his party "to the supremacy of the RANDALL faction in the State Convention and the fact that he and his friends permitted that section of the party to manage the campaign." This is about the first information we have had there was a RANDALL or a WALLACE issue in the State Convention; or that there was "permission" for any body to "manage the campaign." We don't believe Senator WALLACE ever intended such nonsense. A variety of causes contributed to keep the Democrats away from the polls, but it is well to keep the fact in mind that the Republicans, successful as they were, did not poll as many votes for BUTLER as the Democrats gave DILL last year. A couple of hundred thousand missing votes, three-fifths Democratic, will put in an appearance at the polls next fall.

AMONG the articles of curiosity in the loan exhibition at Washington Pennsylvania, is a ring of which the following history is recorded:

> Over one hundred years ago it was swallowed by a cow in Ireland, and a few days after a gentleman, on drinking a bowl of milk given by this animal, got something, which afterward proved to be the ring, fastened in his throat. It was finally forced up and can be seen at the "Little Washington" Loan. The bowl from which the milk was drunk is also among the exhibits.

How a ring swallowed by a cow got into the milk, ought to be taken up by the Professors of Washington College and made a little plainer to the unweaned of the present generation. As it stands it is about as clear as the explanation of the darky caught with a chicken in his hat, who supposed it must have crawled up through his trowser legs.

CONGRESS held a brief session Monday. The President's message was received and read, and both Houses adjourned. In the full report of the message received there is little or nothing to add to the abstract abstracted, and published in advance, Mr. HAYES is severe on polygamy, but says nothing why the law for its abolitition passed seventeen years ago has not been put in force. He talks of civil service reform and the laws in regard to honest elections, in a manner that seems to Democrats the broadest burlesque. He gives an inkling of future financial issues by advising the withdrawal of the greenbacks from circulation, or cutting off their legal tender quality, and placing a restriction in the coinage of silver.

OF the $89,000,000 of stock par value of the New York Central railroad, Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT held $60,000,000. His income on this sum was 8 per cent. per annum, or $4,800,000. Mr. VANDERBILT has sold $25,000,000 par value of stock, and retains $35,000,000. He will take pay largely in four-per-cent. bonds, a form of security of which he was already the largest individual owner. Mr. VANDERBILT also owns a vast proportion of Western Union Telegraph stock, and that company is now doing an enormously increased business. Mr. VANDERBILT, it may be added, is so impoverished by all these holdings that he pays no personal taxes in New York. He has some real estate, and on that does his little to support the Government, National and State. —Poor man!

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"IT is said"—not very high authority—that the St. Louis merchants and capitalists will subscribe $1,000,000 to carry out a proposition to make Fort Royal, South Carolina, a great exporting and importing point for the West and South.

IF double guards under triple oaths are not proof against bribes in delivering over the documents of the Treasury and Executive departments in Washington, what security is there for bonds and greenbacks in the custody of the present Administration?

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is asserted, is now the owner of the stock held by Philadelphia, amounting to nearly three millions of dollars, which places it beyond the reach of the VANDERBILT and GOULD syndicate. The city will now, we hope, be able to pay the over due warrants of the police.

IN 1860 one-third of all the tillable land in Ireland was owned by five persons, who lived and spent their enormous incomes out of the country. All those acres were taken from their rightful owners during the supremacy of CROMWELL, who divided four-fifths of the Island among his followers, and yet there are people who wonder why the Irish are discontented.

GRANT, the Lone Fisherman, of the Republican party, cares little about the cost of the shows gotten up for his benefit on his march to the sea. The jamboree intended for him in this city, is already estimated at fifteen thousand dollars. This is worse than useless outlay. If appropriated to poor widows and orphans, it would be a blessed relief during the next two months in this city, but what is that compared to the smiles of GRANT.

SENATOR KERNAN thinks SEYMOUR may be induced to yield under sufficient pressure and permit the use of his name. If he does, it will be only when other candidates have made a clear field by a voluntary withdrawal of the use of their names, which he certainly will never ask. We do not believe he will ever consent, unless a nominating Convention makes the demand. His name would be a tower of strength, and restore harmony in the ranks everywhere.

IN BOSTON, the headquarters of the female suffrage agitators, less than a thousand of the women have availed themselves of the privilege of registering so as to take part in the municipal election. If so small a proportion of the women of Boston desire the suffrage, how would it be in other places? There are probably forty thousand women in Boston having the proper qualifications, yet only one in forty desires to exercise it. This is one of the strongest arguments against the suffrage shriekers.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, by way of reproach, says General EWING is thankful he did not resign his seat in Congress. He was not called on to do so. If he had been defeated, his place could have been filled by special election without inconvenience to his constituents. But how was it about HAYES in 1876-'77. He held on to the Governorship of Ohio like "grim death," regretting that TILDEN was elected on account of the poor African. How was that for high? And when he went to Washington to take the oath as President he went as Governor of Ohio, and only resigned that place four minutes and a half before he entered in possession of the stolen Presidency.

CURRENT NOTES.

A PROPOSITION was introduced in Congress on Tuesday, which may settle the disputes about the Federal election law. It is that the Deputy Marshals appointed in all cities of over 15,000 population shall be equally drawn from both political parties. They are nothing, and never were intended to be anything but electioneering agents. Let's have a fair divide, as in the case of the supervisors and Federal jury commissioners. In Philadelphia for instance the Marshal testified he had appointed 760 deputies for work at the Philadelphia Congressional election in 1878; that he had appointed *all* Republicans; that their services except as political agents were entirely unnecessary. Their cost was forty thousand dollars, and this was simply a levy out of the public treasury for the Republican campaign fund. The objective point of their operations was to defeat Speaker RANDALL. Of course no honest Republican will say this was fair dealing. If we are to have Deputy Marshals let's have them equally divided between the two parties. Mr. HAYES is on record in his veto messages that the law should be amended, and this is one way to do it in the interest of fair play. We don't believe in any of these Federal election laws; instead of meaning Federal supervision they mean partizan supervision. But as the Democrats can't repeal them just yet, let them be made decently fair.

WE presume the Senate will confirm Secretary MCCRARY as Circuit Judge, and ex-Governor and ex-Senator RAMSEY of Minnesota, will thereupon be appointed Secretary of War. He has had considerable legislative, executive and political experience, is hale and hearty in his manner, and an adept in the hand-shaking and tippling graces of the American politician. Without pronounced abilities he has a great deal of cunning and an impressive manner that sets out his intellectual wares at a highly inflated value. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania political school, with much after experience in Indian and lobbing politics of a Western State and territory. He reinforces the SHERMAN element at the capital, and will be a most efficient bargainer and trader in Honest JOHN'S behalf. Governor RAMSEY has wealth, will live in style, and his wife is a society lady of such attractiveness and graces as to have obtained high social recognition in Paris.

GENERAL WEAVER, a Greenback member of Congress, introduced a bill Wednesday, of which there has been considerable talk. It proposes to equalize the greenback pay of the soldiers during the war up to the gold valuation existing at the time. We suppose it would dip into the Treasury to the extent of five hundred millions. For instance, the soldier who drew in the summer of 1864, one hundred dollars pay in greenbacks, would be now entitled to receive $158 additional, that being the difference between a hundred dollars in greenbacks and gold. That is, in July, 1864, it took $258 10 in greenbacks to buy a hundred dollars in gold. This is a big thing, and we feel it a duty to make it plain. It comes on the eve of a Presidential election. It proposes to give the soldier the same "honest dollar" the bondholder gets. Of course the soldiers will all be for it and so will the politicians who want the soldiers' votes.

A FRESH illustration of the enjoyment of a "strong government" was had by the Russian Czar on Tuesday as he was entering his loyal city of Moscow. The Nihilists excavated under the railroad line, from the cellar of an adjoining house, and laid a mine, which was exploded just after the Emperor's train had passed over. His train was not damaged, but the baggage train following was tumbled every way and the track torn up. The escape of the Emperor was marvelous. He made a little speech to a delegation that waited on him yesterday, expressing thanks at his safety. But in the peculiar conditions in Russia the Emperor could have no surety his loyal subjects on their knees before him, were not the very Nihilists who engineered the plot of assassination. Treason an dthe dagger have their haunts in the palace as well as in the hovel. A few score Russians will be hung for this and a few thousands sent to Siberia, but that won't mend matters.

MR. HAYES and his Finance Minister, SHERMAN, got a slap in the face in Congress Tuesday, by resolutions introduced in the House by two prominent Western Republicans, protesting against the new financial policy of the administration proposing the entire withdrawal or curtailment in amount of the greenback circulation. It is now fixed at $350,000,000, and the administration, as the champion of the National Banks, desires to supplant it by the issues of these pet corporations. This is the ultimatum of the Eastern Republicans, and probably the desire of a majority of that party in Congress, and of some Democrats of the BAYARD, KERNAN and EATON school, but no such proposition will pass Congress, although it will naturally draw odium on the Republican party as a movement to disturb existing financial conditions.

THE Virginia Legislature met Wednesday and the Readjusters swept the board, organizing both branches, and showing up a majority on joint ballot of twenty-seven. Most of the Republicans in the Legislature acted with them. State officers will be elected to-morrow, and Conservatives now in place will give way to Readjusters, who will also, it appears to be conceded, elect General MAHONE United States Senator in place of Senator WITHERS. Governor HOLLIDAY, in his message, takes strong ground against any interference with the MCCULLOUGH debt statement, which is exactly what the Readjusters propose, but the veto will prevent their success, as they are far from having votes enough to override the veto. Practically, the Readjusters take nothing by their success except a few offices.

THE Irish agitators express their firm determination to continue the war for reforms in the land system, and will continue their campaign with renewed vigor in all parts of Ireland. Their program has been somewhat modified since the recent arrests, and their speeches now advocate an earnest effort to secure the desired reforms through the united and orderly action of the people, and an appeal to the Government for aid for the suffering peasantry. The report that the Pope had determined to interpose his authority, through the clergy of Ireland, for the suppression of the agitation is a canard. It is declared authoritatively from the Vatican that the subject has never been officially considered.

THE Coal Arbitrators met Wednesday under rather discouraging indications, and a general impression there would be an immediate break-up. But this was happily averted by the miners giving their representatives ample powers to continue negotiations. There is a radical difference on the subject of wages, which must be settled by a referee, and the work of to-day will be his selection. Judge COLLIER was acceptable to both sides, but was constrained to decline. With a referee elected and a decision on the question at issue accepted, the principle will be established, and arbitration get a fair trial.

IT is not worth while encumbering our columns with the testimony in the KELLOGG investigation at New Orleans. In that city Radical politicians are about as expert in the perjury as in the thieving line. The points which appear to be made out against KELLOGG are—1. That the Legislature that elected him did not have a quorum, and was therefore incapable of electing; 2. That he bribed right and left; 3. that he has bribed witnesses to commit perjury. We guess KELLOGG will have to go. He would shame the Philadelphia corner of a Pennsylvania Legislature.

MORE comfort for the tariff Republicans: Information has been received in Washington that *one million tons* of steel blooms are on their way to this country, or are being manufactured abroad for importation, all of which have been ordered since the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury admitting them at a low rate of duty. Is this the way to protect American industry? And the "Free Trade Democrats" didn't do it.

AN official statement is telegraphed of the position of the Catholic Archbishop of Boston on the subject of school attendance, which has been the subject of much discussion. In brief, it is that Catholic parents may send their children to public schools where there are no parochial schools or where such schools are inferior. Differences of opinion will be decided on appeal from the pastor to the Bishop.

Why suffer sleepless nights with a distressing cough, while a quarter of a dollar invested in "Seller's Cough Syrup" will give instant relief.

The Military and City Mobs.

General Molineaux of New York, is trying a novel method of giving his brigade (the Eleventh) the exercise in military movements, proficiency in which is so much needed by militia regiments suddenly called into active service, sometimes against mobs in cities, where there may be enemies on every house-top. A few months ago he took his brigade to Staten Island, neither officers nor men being acquainted with their destination or the purpose of the trip, and there he required the several regiments to fight a sham battle. The advantage of not making the trip a matter of public notoriety was shown in the fact that there were very few spectators present to interfere with the movements of the troops. On Tuesday night the brigade was again called out without warning, except to the colonels commanding the several regiments, the purpose being to try several different plans for marching a body of troops through the streets of a city supposed to be in possession of an angry mob. The Signal Corps of the brigade flashed the orders of General Molineaux from armory to armory, a distance of several miles, and, in response thereto three regiments turned out, each one illustrating on one of Brooklyn's broad streets a different plan for driving back a mob and protecting the marching column. This is not provided for in the tactics; but a few months ago a paper on the subject was published by General Thayer, of Philadelphia, whose suggestions seem to have been adopted by one of the Brooklyn commanders, and to have proved very valuable. The Brooklyn soldiers may find it pretty hard work to go through this kind of active service without warning whenever their General wants to try an experiment, but if ever called into active service, they will thank their commander for having given them exercise that will make them more efficient both in dispersing mobs and protecting themselves.

Crop Estimates.

The Agricultural Department at Washington gives the following as estimates of the crops of the United States for the present year:

Crop.	Product.	Acres.
Wheat, bushels	448,750,000	32,545,900
Corn, bushels	1,801,151,570	58,085,401
Oats, bushels	265,000,000	12,683,500
Rye, bushels	23,648,000	4,695,406
Barley, bushels	40,184,000	1,600,200
Buckwheat, bushels	11,980,000	640,200
Potatoes, bushels	181,369,340	1,836,820
Tobacco, pounds	384,056,659	466,167
Cotton, bales	4,026,283	12,566,319

According to this statement the only short crop this year is tobacco, the yield of which is placed at 384,056,659 pounds, or twenty-five per cent. less than last year.

The estimate of the wheat crop is the largest yet made, but it is doubtless based on fuller and more accurate data than by other authorities. If the department is right in its present computation it is difficult to see how wheat can be forced much, if any, above its present price, or even kept there during the winter.

Contrary to the wide spread reports at the West that the corn crop is less than last year, the Washington estimate puts the yield for 1879 at 1,601,151,570 bushels, or over 250,000,000 more than in 1878. The most remarkable increase in any crop, however, is in potatoes, 124,000,000 bushels being produced last year against 181,369,340 this season. In view of these estimates, if accurate, the general price of provisions can scarcely be maintained at their present advance for three months to come. As for next year's crops, the increased acreage of wheat already sown over and above that of this year is variously stated at from 25 to 50 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the largest estimates coming from the last State.

CONGRESSMAN MONEY of Mississippi, being interviewed in Washington the other day, gave expression to these emphatic opinions:

> "Tilden is unquestionably the ablest man in the Democratic party. He has more pluck and grit, more courage and power, than any other leader the party has. This was shown in the way he dealt with the men who opposed him in his own party. He is the strongest man the party has, and he ought to be renominated. Tilden has, in fact, been treated shamefully. Men talked as if he ought to have come down here after he was elected and pried open the White House with a lever and taken his seat there. Well, what good would he have done? What could he have done afterward? Ask these men, and none of them could tell you. I know that Tilden tried to hold back the Electoral Commission bill as long as he could, for I saw the telegram to Hewitt, but, after the bill was reported, he said we must all go for it; there was nothing else to be done."

THE locomotive electric light recently introduced in England, for railway use, is said to operate satisfactorily. To a light six-horse power four-wheel locomotive a dynamo-electric machine is attached; any electric light can be used. When the engine is moving along the line, the electric machine rotates at its proper speed, and, when it is necessary to stop, in order that the light may be directed on some particular spot, the driving wheels are thrown out of gear by means of the disengaging handle attached to the pinion on the crank shaft, and the machine ceases to be locomotive, while the engine continues to move the dynamo machine at its proper velocity. The engine is furnished with sensitive governors, so that the speed of the dynamo machine may be accurately regulated, this being very important in order to insure a bright and continuous light.

THE plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is stated:

> The debts of the Atlantic and Great Western amount to nearly $70,000,000. The sale will not realize over $10,000,000. The money for this and all other purposes is to be secured through a syndicate, composed of London, Amsterdam and Paris banking houses, and Kuhn, Loed & Co., of New York city, as the American members, who place $5,500,000 of fifteen-year six per cent bonds, with the proceeds of which they propose to pay off the preferred debts and costs of the improvements on the line of the road. A new company is to be organized, which will be known as the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company. The company is to secure a through line from New York to Chicago.

UNDER a recent change in postal regulations unreceipted statements of accounts can be mailed in an unsealed envelope at a postage of one cent. To receipt a bill or to write upon it the words "Please remit" will, however, subject it to letter rates of postage; but a request for remittance may be printed as part of the head. Newspaper publishers have the right to enclose with their papers either receipted or unreceipted bills, but the addition of any written request will be treated as an infringement of the law.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE VANITY OF LIFE.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet, fooled with hope, men favor the deceit,
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay:
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies worse, and, while it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, cuts off what we possest.
Strange cozenge! None would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain,
And from the dregs of life thinks to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give

RATHER NONSENSICAL.

'Twas in Arabia's sunny land
He wooed his bonny bride;
His umber Ella, rain or shine,
Was ever by his side;
But now he does not Kaffir her,
No love tale does he tell her,
He fain Bedouin something else—
Alas! poor Arab-Ella.

THE Czar dislikes St. Petersburg.

SIR E. HENDERSON says that London daily spends about $50,000 on cabs.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF is officially what is called an "angel" in the Russian Baptist Church.

THE last time a HAD goes into a graveyard he does not laugh at the style of the tombstones.

"GENERAL GRANT is expected here on January 10th," says the *Two Republics*, of the City of Mexico.

COLONEL DEANE, San Francisco's angry financier, says that Dennis Kearney has made a fortune out of stocks.

CHATTING with the Baltimore *American* Secretary McCrary has been led to say that our foreign missions are "elegant superfluities,"

AN English duchess who did not wish to sit with her footman bought him a ticket for a seat among other first-class passengers in another car.

A LONG Islander went into a New York barber's shop on the morning after Thanksgiving and, giving his head a toss, asked the principal cutter to take off a little of the foliage.

A EUROPEAN military critic says that the great question in modern warfare is how to throw in immense and thoroughly equipped army into the field at the shortest possible notice.

ALL the notable old fellows appear to be becoming grandfathers this autumn. First it was Mr. Longfellow, then Mr. Tennyson, and now it is no less a man than Prince Bismark himself.

TWO hundred and thirty-six of the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen have gone to the bottom of the sea during the last twelve months. No life-saving appliances help their perilous trade.

FOUR thousand fig trees, imported from Europe, Asia and Africa, have been planted on Fairnie Hill, near Pensacola, Florida this Autumn. A neighboring fig orchard contains 3,500 trees.

PETER GOELET the eccentric millionaire of New York, who died the other day, owned the most pampered cow to be found in the wide world over. She browsed in pasture worth over $1,000,000 an acre.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, from Illinois, thinks the Democrats do not want any better platform than opposition to the withdrawal of the legal-tender circulation, and opposition to the suspension of the coinage of the standard dollar.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD made a call on Mr. Longfellow the other day. In his letter descriptive of the chat Mr. Stoddard ventures the following: "It is a singular fact that Longfellow is more popular in England than Tennyson, the laureate."

UNDER a South Carolina law which provides that money won at gambling shall, upon proof, be restored four-fold, a firm of Charleston has entered suit for $79,000 against the proprietors of two fashionable resorts, the amount alleged as having been lost by young men in whom the firm was interested.

IN a speech delivered the other day at the opening of a coffee-tavern recently established in Westminster by a sister of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Dean of Westminster was unkind enough to say that "the best institutions he had found in America were the public libaries, and the worst were the newspapers,"

"A CHINAMAN consumes three and a half gallons water a day," writes General Sprague, who is superintending the construction of the Pen Oreille division of the Northern Pacific road. "Not that they drink so much," he adds, "but every heathen in the company's employ insists upon taking a thorough bath before going to bed."

LORD BEACONSFIELD by no means shows himself high-minded when he twits the Irish in Parliament with living in garrets and subsisting on potatoes, which he calls "their native esculent in a baked condition." Thomas Carlyle once at a grand dinner declined to eat more than a potato, because it was what and as much as he wanted.

MRS. NATHANIEL GREENE of Newport, widow of a son of General Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame, recently celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday. Mrs. Greene preserves her faculties to a remarkable degree, carries on a large correspondence and is considered most excellect in company. She is the oldest woman in Rhode Island.

THANKSGIVING DAY was a happy sort of an occasion to Jacob Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio. On that day Mr. Perkins began his twenty-fifth year and came into possession of $10,000,000, the whole of his late millionaire father's estate. He recently returned from Europe, bringing with him many costly purchases, the customs duties on the single item of carriages amounting to $2,000.

SECRETARY MCCRARY asks that army officers be punished for gambling. Apropos of the proposed reform some one brings up a case where the captain of a cavalry company won every cent from twelve of his men and two of the officers of the company, all having just received their pay. In two days a professional gambler won all of the captain's winnings and the captain's entire salary as well.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the English journalist, talking to the New York *Evening Post* thus outlines his American program: "I shall dodge between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Washington until the new year and then drop into the land where the oranges bloom—do oranges grow in the South?—and endeavor to see what the Southern people are up to. I shall go first to Richmond then circle about and work up to Chicago and St. Louis, and, I may go to San Francisco and learn something of the West. I expect to remain in America four months, but if I go to the Pacific Coast I shall stay six months,

WASHINGTON.

The Raid for an Isthmus Canal Subsidy Gets a Send Off.

Republican Members Antagonizing Hayes and Sherman.

Withdrawal of Greenbacks Not a Popular Idea.

Seymour and Hendricks the Last Presidential Team Out.

The Democrats and Republicans Hold Senate Caucus.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

Breaking Ground on the Canal Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The proceedings of Congress to-day were important, as indications of a purpose to push the Nicaragua Canal scheme, and of resistance on the Republican side to the new financial policy of the Administration to supplant the Legal Tender greenbacks with National bank notes. General Gordon of Georgia, in the Senate, and Representative Ellis of Louisiana, both introduced resolutions indorsing the Nicaragua Canal route, declaring it must be under the protection of the United States, and pledging the Government to protect that company which shall be granted concessions by the Nicaraguan Government. This means a death blow to the Lesseps Darien Canal enterprise, under French auspices, and it also probably marks the first step for a subsidy of fifty or a hundred millions to float the company of which General Grant is already the selected President. Senator Burnsides of Rhode Island, made a speech on the canal question, in which he insisted the Monroe doctrine should be applied to any canal between the two oceans. He warned foreign governments off; their people could put money in any enterprise of the kind, but it must be under the protection and control of the United States,

Retiring the Greenbacks.

Representative Fort of Illinois, a leading Republican, and the author of the Silver bill of last session, took issue with the Administration to-day in its recommendation for the withdrawal of the greenback currency, by introducing this resolution, which was sent to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Resolved, That any attempt to withdraw or change the legal status and quantity of any of the paper issued by the United States, or reopen by legislation the currency questions, sealed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and universally approved by the people, would be injudicious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding returning prosperity, and this House is emphatically opposed to any such legislation.

There is no doubt if the resolution could reach a vote it would be adopted by a large majority. It would be the West and South against the East. Price of Iowa, also a Republican, introduced a resolution of similar tenor. Sagacious Republicans do not approve the agitation of the question and are severe in their criticisms on Hayes and Sherman for raising it. Democrats take the matter cooly, for in this instance the disturbance of the financial conditions comes from the chiefs of the Republican administration.

Constitutional Amendments.

A constitutional amendment was proposed in the House to-day, to meet the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law on trade marks unconstitutional.

General Harry White was also on hand with his little patch for the Constitution, giving the President power to veto particular items of an appropriation bill. The first and second sections are as follows:

I. The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the different departments of the Government and interest on the public debt. All other appropriations shall be made by bills containing only items of appropriation relating to the subject matter of the bill.

II. The President may disapprove of any item of a bill appropriating money, containing distinct items, and the part of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item of appropriations disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the provisions and rules prescribed for the passage of bills over the President's veto.

Senate Caucuses.

Both the Democratic and Republican Senators held caucusses to-day to agree on the Committees. The Democratic part of the Committees will remain, but the Republicans will report some changes consequent on Senator Baldwin taking the late Senator Chandler's place. In the Democratic caucus there was some growling about certain Senators getting more than their share of the spoils. The matter was sent to a Committee to fix up.

Presidential Speculation.

President making is yet in abeyance, although according to precedent, this is the session in which Presidents and platforms are made, so far as Congressmen make them. Tilden has not many friends in either House, but most members recognize the devotion of the people to him. The feeble attempt to revive Thurman's candidacy will not be much of a success. Bayard has hosts of admirers but not many pushers for his nomination. The feeling is averse to a military man, so Hancock gets the go-by. His friends are mainly from the South who like his record as a military and civil administrator there in the days of reconstruction; but Judge Black in reality was its inspiration. Governor Hendricks is here on legal business, but mixes politics with it. The

Only Real Excitement

created by anything in the Presidential line is a rumor current that Governor Hendricks has indicated to his friends that if the Democracy thought it essential to the success of the party that he should take the second place with Governor Seymour, he would do so. Senator McDonald is averse to pushing himself forward or allowing the party to do it for him so long as Governor Hendricks can speak for Indiana. Of course, if Hendricks would give out that he would accept the second place on the ticket and Seymour will take the first, the Presidential contest in the Democratic party will be ended as completely as it would have been if Robinson had been elected in New York. Gov. Tilden is reported as having lately said the people wanted him as a candidate more than he wanted the Presidency. If convinced this is an error of judgment, doubtless he will gladly give place to Governor Seymour. The Democratic situation is thus made tolerably plain. If Seymou will accept he will be the candidate with Hendricks for Vice President. This, it is believed will insure the Democracy New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, and possibly Oregon and California. They could then afford to give Grant South Carolina and Florida, two States which his friends claim he can carry out of the solid South. Governor Hendricks is of opinion that Grant will be nominated by the Republicans; that he wants the nomination, and will accept. ARGUS.

[By Associated Press.]

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus this morning. There was a large attendance. Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Caucus, announced that the meeting had been called, as is usual at the beginning of a session, to consider the subject of revising the Democratic membership of committees prior to reappointment by the Senate. No vacancies having been created, by death or resignation, in the Democratic membership during the recess of Congress, and there being no applications presented to-day for exchanges, it was resolved that the majority representation shall remain as fixed at the extra session and the Chairman was directed to notify the Republicans that Committee positions occupied by the late Senator Chandler are at the disposal of the minority. A somewhat general discussion then ensued concerning the distribution of the Senate patronage. Several of the Senators complained that it had not been equitably distributed.

After some discussion a resolution of inquiry was referred to the Caucus Committee on Organization, created last March, to be reported on hereafter.

EADS' JETTY CLAIM ALLOWED.

The Cabinet session to-day was devoted almost exclusively to the further consideration of the Mississippi river jetty matter. The question at issue was whether, under the law, Eads is entitled to full payment for the last quarter, the channel of the river during about twenty days of that time having been more or less obstructed owing to the proper depth not being maintained. It was finally concluded, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, that Eads shall receive $25,000, the amount of his claim, subject to pro rata reduction for the time during which the obstruction existed.

SENATOR CARPENTER ON FINANCES.

Senator Carpenter will introduce the following resolution to-morrow:

WHEREAS, the resumption of specie payment, the circulation of gold, silver and greenbacks as lawful money of the United States under existing laws, and the reasonable expectation that the present condition of the finances of the country will not be disturbed by perceptible legislation have been followed by restoration of business confidence, revival of all industries of the country, and inauguration of general prosperity; and

WHEREAS, The stability of the financial policy is essential to the successful conduct of business affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, any legislation during the present session of Congress, changing the existing system of finance would be inexpedient.

NO GOVERNMENT GUNS TO BOOM FOR GRANT.

Representative Harmer called on the Secretary of War and General Benet, Chief of Ordnance, to-day, at the request of several gentlemen of Philadelphia, to request the loan, of the War Department, of arms and equipments for the use of the militia and citizens on the occasion of the Grant reception on the 16th instant in that city. The Secretary of War said he had no more power to loan the property of the War Department than Secretary Sherman had to loan the money in the Treasury vaults. He therefore declined, and hoped he would have no further applications.

RECEPTION OF SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The great majority of Democrats in Congress are more than pleased at the financial recommendations made by Secretary Sherman. Senator Thurman hits the nail rather squarely on the head. He said: "The great trouble with the Democratic party heretofore, or a faction of it, has been that in its financial legislation it has been compelled to attack an existing system. This always proves unpopular. Now, Secretary Sherman—and I understand also the President—sees fit to attack the system, and the policy of the Democracy will be to let it alone. I think we can stand solid in meeting the financial recommendations he makes." Not a few Western Republicans, in speaking on the subject condemn the course of the Secretary in strong terms, and say that he little understands the feeling of their section or he never would have been led into such an error—first, by asking for authority to contract the currency to the amount of over $46,000,000, and, second, for the repeal of the legal tender act, the tendency of which would not only be to depreciate the balance of the legal tender notes, but to disturb values of all kinds. The mere suggestion of measures likely to produce these changes is regarded as exceedingly unfortunate at this particular juncture in financial as well as political affairs, and is bound to open up an intermediate discussion. Whatever Mr. Sherman's Presidential prospects may have been, the financial recommendations of his report will completely explode them. The hewers of wood and drawers of water and industries of all classes will never support a man who has so completely surrendered himself to the Money Power as Mr. Sherman unfortunately has in his report.

COMFORTABLY FIXED WITH BONDS.

William H. Vanderbilt has sent to the Treasury $5,000,000 in registered bonds, recently purchased by him, to be registered in his name. They were purchased with the proceeds of the late sale of New York Central stock. Vanderbilt has now $10,000,000 in four per cent. registered bonds, on which he draws an annual interest of $400,000. Letters from New York say that on Friday and Saturday Vanderbilt bought all the bonds on the market, and now holds about $16,000,000 of four-per cents.

THIRD TERM MOVEMENT.

The plan of those who are in favor of Grant for a third term was stated the other day by Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Republicans will hold an early Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention, and pass resolutions in favor of Grant's nomination. This, it is thought, will call out from Grant some expression of his desire and intentions.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

There is an immense pressure on the President for appointments as Supervisors of the Census. One hundred and fifty of these officers are to be appointed. The President told an applicant that he had committed the selection of Supervisors to General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and that he should not receive any applicants, but when Walker had made out a list for his approval, he should inquire into the fitness of each man.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The House Committee on Appropriations met this morning. A general interchange of views indicated, without dissent, a desire and purpose on the part of members to perfect appropriation bills at as early a day as possible. The subject of deficiency of appropriation for the payment of Marshals and their deputies for the current fiscal year received more than incidental mention, and opinions expressed warrant the statement that this appropriation will be first to be provided for.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The House Committee on Elections met this morning, Chairman Springer presiding, and proceeded to canvass the docket of contested cases, of which there are sixteen to be disposed of. The only case in which any action was taken was that of McCabe (Dem.) vs. Orth (Rep.) in the Ninth district, Indiana. The contestant has petitioned for further time in which to obtain affidavits, and a motion was made at the meeting this morning "not to allow the petition." Some discussion ensued upon the motion, and it was finally postponed until Tuesday next.

Of the sixteen contested cases before the committee, four are ready to be heard. The briefs are all printed and the parties are in attendance. These are the cases of Bradley (Rep.) vs. Slemans (Dem.), Second Arkansas District; Bisbee (Rep.) vs. Hull (Dem.), Second Florida District; Donnelly (Dem.) vs. Washburn (Rep.), Third Minnesota District, and Curtin (Dem.) vs. Yocum (Rep.), Twentieth Pennsylvania District.

In the cases of Holmes (Dem.) vs. Sapp (Rep.), Eighth Iowa District, and Wilson (Dem.) vs. Carpenter (Rep.), Ninth Iowa District, a majority report will be made that the sitting members are entitled to their seats. A minority report will also be made that under the Constitution of the State of Iowa no legal election was held, and that therefore, neither of the contestants are entitled to seats. These cases were decided by the Committee just before the close of the last session of Congress, but no report has yet been made.

In the case of Haralson (Rep.) vs. Shelley (Dem.), Fourth Alabama district, Hebert and Merchant vs. Acklen (Dem.), in the Third Louisiana district, and McDowell vs. Whittaker (Dem.), Oregon, no briefs or evidence of any kind had been furnished by parties giving notice of the contest, and they will probably be dropped by the committee.

The remaining cases before the committee are in abeyance for extensions of time granted to one or the other of respective parties in interest for the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

LOUISIANA'S ELECTION.

Later Returns Show Heavier Democratic Gains.

Wiltz Elected by Twenty Thousand Majority.

The New Constitution Adopted---A Republican Candidate Kills Two Men and is Mortally Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Specials to the *Democrat* from twenty-seven parishes, not including Orleans, gives Democrats 13,215 net majority. Democrats claims the election of Wiltz by 20,000 majority.

The new Constitution is adopted by a large majority. Prominent Democrats consider the fate of the debt ordinance, which was voted on separately, in doubt. Indications point to its defeat, though the vote will probably be close and may require official returns to decide. In this city the Democrats have about 6,000 majority.

A *Democrat* special from St. Martinsville says: "Emile Detiege, Republican candidate for Sheriff in this parish, has killed the two De La Soussoye brothers, Ernest and Oniziphere, Junior. They had just returned from Beaux Bridge precinct where they had gone in the interest of their father who is also a candidate for Sheriff. The belief is trouble will not end here. Detiege has gone home said to be mortally wounded."

Detiege was a member of the Legislature during the Warmouth-Kellogg Government.

LIGHT BREAKING.

Indians Engaged in the Meeker Massacre Discovered.

LOS PINOS, COL., December 2, via. LAKE CITY, December 3.—Yesterday witnessed the first success of the Commission, Colorow, of the White River Utes, came, gave his testimony, and then voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner in the following speech:

General Adams has been an agent of ours, and is now an officer of the United States. General Hatch is a high officer of the Government. Ouray, you are also an officer of the United States, appointed to settle this affair, and to part us who have foolishly and criminally gone to fighting. I here surrender myself. What more can I do?

The expression of satisfaction on Ouray's face at the conclusion of the speech was a study. What I have seen I will tell you, whether for or against my people. I will not tell a lie was his response to an interrogatory of General Adams. He gave the names of twenty indians killed, two missing and several wounded in the Thornburgh fight. He said that Abrater Peewit was the Indian who took Mrs. Price prisoner, who claimed to her that he was an Uncompaghre Ute. He never met the Mormons personally, but knew those who had, to whom the proposition was made to furnish arms and ammunition. General Hatch's theory that the fight between the Indians and soldiers was an accident was clearly proven. The Indians had left the main road to avoid the soldiers, and if Thornburgh had kept the main road he would have reached the agency unmolested. The Commission will on Saturday probably demand the surrender of twelve Indians engaged in the agency massacre. Ouray will attempt to carry out the demand, and a lively Indian fight may be witnessed by the Commission.

HEAVY STOCK SALE.

Philadelphia Disposes of Her Pennsylvania Shares.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3. — The question of the sale of the city's Pennsylvania railroad stock has been on the tapis for a long time, and there has been, within a few days, no little gossip about the possibility of its purchase by a New York syndicate. Yesterday it was declared in these dispatches that the negotiations for the sale of the stock to the New York syndicate was off; but the sale of the stock to some one was, in fact, agreed upon, the Commissioners regarding such action as eminently proper at this time. Yesterday it was decided to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the entire lot of 59,149 shares at par. The Pennsylvania Company announced that they would at once close the bargain, and hand over their check for $2,957,450 to-morrow.

The proceeds of the sale will be turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will be converted into the city's four per cent. loan.

THE Pennsylvania farm of Fetcher the actor, which he bought for $8,000, was sold recently for $3,025.

THAT EFFUSION OF HAYES'.

How It is Regarded by Leading Journals.

A Weak Document--Bulk of it Devoted to Asking Money for One Thing or Another.

A STUPID DOCUMENT.

[Philadelphia Times.]

We omit the full text of the President's message for the reason that it lacks the interest necessary to command a careful perusal from intelligent readers. A full abstract of it is given, presenting all that is said in the message in one-third the space and in much more attractive style than the original. It is the prosiest and least instructive of all the State papers ever before sent to Congress as the annual review of the condition of the country. It is commonplace even to stupidity, and fully one-third of it is made up of insincere and borrowed platitudes on civil service reform. There is not to be found in it a single original suggestion or a paragraph that displays the qualities of the statesman. Its only direct recommendation to Congress of special importance is on the Mormon question, and may be summed up as a pointed demand for more effectual measures to prevent and punish polygamy.

The several columns devoted to the defense of Civil Service Reform will simply invoke the contempt of the country. When President Hayes boldly declared in favor of a patriotic civil service policy, he enlisted the sympathy and support of the best men of all parties in every section, but when he halted, shuffled and finally falsified his own professions time and again, he should be content to pass the question in silence, rather than remind the country of its wanton humiliation by reason of his faithlessness to one of the most vital attributes of honest administration. He has not only flagrantly violated his pledges to the nation himself, but he has tolerated the insolent violation of every principle of Civil Service Reform by those who hold his most sacred trusts. He has made the elevation of our civil service a by-word and a reproach—a theme of hissing contempt from every politician in the land; and his weary platitudes on the subject in his message are but needless insult added to injury.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In the President's message, there was one passage which may be of little and may be of much significance. In alluding to the appropriation for judicial expenses, the President mentions the fact that no appropriation was made for the payment of the fees of Marshals and their Deputies. The President recommends that immediate appropriation be made for that purpose. The President then says that the act making the principal appropriations for the Department of Justice at previous sessions has contained clauses for defraying expenses incurred in the inforcement of the Federal Election laws, known popularly as the Deputy Marshal laws, and that no appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year.

The President "respectfully requests" Congress to make appropriations for the payment of Deputy Marshals "for the services they may be required to perform at such elections." It may mean much more than this. It may signify that the President will not give his assent to a Judicial Appropriation bill which does not contain this appropriation. He says that in the extra session (when there was no great scarcity of vetoes) this matter was "of little practical importance." But he also says that it will be a matter of great practical importance "during the ensuing year." Does he mean that he will use the veto power to force such an appropriation? Does it mean that he will, the matter being now of importance, go so far as to veto a bill for what it does *not* contain, in order to compel this appropriation? The Republicans will, if possible, provoke and renew debate upon the vexed questions of extra session. Will this be one method of doing it?

THE MESSAGE MAINLY TATTLES.

[New York Sun.]

He presents his notions, to date, about civil service reform. He has had the British system examined. He disapproves of the partisan spoils system which he himself has practiced. He holds that he himself, and his Cabinet, should not be debarred from electioneering business, but that all other officeholders should be, and these others ought to procure and hold their places through competitive examination. The message is destitute of any great or important suggestion on any subject whatever, and which mainly tattles about getting more money for one thing or another, under one pretext or another, out of the country.

A SURPRISE TO THE COUNTRY.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The message is plainly written, and reviews all the national affairs in an exhaustive way. The country will be surprised to find that the subject of civil service reform, which it was generally supposed had been abandoned, still occupies such a large space in the President's thoughts.

A RECOMMENDATION FORGOTTEN.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The President does not tell a flattering tale in his message about the rotten wooden pavements about Washington. He says those pavements are almost impassable and are unhealthy. And yet they are the monuments of a strong man. By the way, the President omits to recommend the country to place itself under the protection of a strong man.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

[London Times.]

LONDON, December 1.—The *Times*, in an editorial discussing the message of President Hayes to Congress, says: "If the legal tender notes in circulation be called in and cancelled, silver dollars must take their place, and the existing plethora be relieved. Further relief will come in due time, from the natural action of trade; money that has flowed in such profusion from Europe to the United States, cannot always remain there. Its presence will soon be felt in the rise of prices throughout the Union, and as soon as a rise has been established, a demand for European goods will follow, and the circuit of money from the east to the western shores of the Atlantic be arrested if not reversed. A process of this kind cannot be completed within a week or month, but its development may be anticipated as confidently as the movement of the tides."

GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS.

Facts About the Tragedy in the Galt House, Louisville.

General Sherman's Order—Arrangements for Funeral.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 1.—The sudden death of General Jeff. C. Davis at Chicago brings to mind the story of how he killed General William Nelson at the Galt House, this city, in 1862. Bragg and Buell were fighting one another *en route* here, where the provisions of the Federals were stored. General Nelson was in command of Louisville, and General Davis had charge of the work on the intrenchments. At the close of the day when General Davis reported to General Nelson the number of men at work upon the intrenchments and enrolled for service, he (Davis) was denounced and cursed for not having more. Davis replied that he had done his duty, when Nelson, in a gruff manner, ordered him to report to Cincinnati, and threatened that he would have the Provost Guard eject him from the city. Davis replied that he was a general officer, and should be treated as a gentleman.

Later, at the Galt House, as Governor Morton and General Nelson were standing near the office desk, both gentlemen having just left the breakfast table, General Davis approached and asked Governor Morton to witness the conversation between himself and General Nelson. He demanded of General Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. General Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder, stating that he was hard of hearing. Davis again demanded an explanation and apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him on the head. Davis stepped back and seemed to clench his fist, and turned and again addressed General Nelson, when Nelson slapped him in the face and denounced him as a coward.

General Davis turned away, remarking to General Nelson, that "this is not the last of it." He crossed the large hall at the Galt House, and meeting Captain T. W. Gibson, asked him if he had a weapon. Gibson handed Davis the pistol without making any inquiry as to the use he wished to make of it. General Davis then crossed back to the point he left and met General Nelson as he came out of the ladies' parlor to go up stairs.

General Davis told him to defend himself, and almost immediately fired, the ball penetrating General Nelson's left breast, cutting the main artery above the heart.

After being shot Nelson turned and walked up stairs and fell on the platform. He was taken into an adjoining room and died in fifteen or twenty minutes. Several surgeons were immediately called in, but the wound was fatal and his life beyond the aid of medical skill.

ORDER OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—A general order has been issued by General Sherman officially announcing the death of Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis. The order, after detailing his military career in commendatory terms, concludes as follows: "Though only a Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry at the time of his death, his fame and history belong to the whole army, and flags of all military posts will be displayed at half-mast the day after the receipt of this order. General Sheridan will give all orders necessary to mark the respect in which this honored soldier is universally held by the army, and if the family request it he may order a guard of honor to participate in the funeral ceremonies."

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 2.—The remains of General Jefferson C. Davis reached this city on the early train from from Chicago, and were conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Morrison, sister of Mrs. Davis. During the afternoon the body was removed to the Court House, and lay in State until the departure of the evening train for Memphis, Indiana, where the funeral will take place to-morrow. A committee of Mexican veterans and others from this city, with friends of the deceased, accompanied the remains to Memphis.

VIRGINIA READJUSTERS.

They Organize the Legislature With Twenty-Seven Majority on Joint Ballot.

Governor Holliday Talks Strongly on the Debt Question.

RICHMOND, December 3.—The General Assembly of Virginia met to-day in its first triennial session under the recent amendment of the Constitution providing for regular sessions once in every two years. All the Senators, forty in number, were present, and in the House ninety-eight out of one hundred delegates answered to their names. The work of organization began at once and progressed quietly to the end, the Readjusters electing all the officers in both Houses. The majorities by which the officers of the House were elected ranged from 16 to 18, while in the Senate they ranged from 8 to 13, showing an average joint majority of 27 for the Readjusters. After the perfection of the organization, a joint committee waited on Governer Holliday to inform him of the fact and he soon thereafter sent in his message, which is almost wholly devoted to a discussion of the debt. He fully endorses the settlement made during the last session known as the McCulloch bill, and states, that not withstanding all agitation looking to the repeal of the measure which had a tendency to check the bringing in of old bonds, nearly eight and a half million dollars of old bonds have already been exchanged for new. He regards the State's credit is far above all other considerations, and says nothing save inability can justify or excuse nonpayment of the State debt.

After the reading of the message in the Senate, a resolution was adopted under suspension of the rules, fixing Friday the fifth inst., for the election of State officers, including the Secretary of the Commonwealth, first and second Auditors, Treasurer, &c., fourteen in all. The Readjuster's large majority on joint ballot justifies the assertion that a clean sweep will be made of all incumbents in elections. To-day, all Republicans except four voted with the Readjusters.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

THE Senatorial Committee investigating the Kellogg-Spofford contest at New Orleans, have closed their labors.

The schooner L. C. Butts, with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of corn, from Chicago for Buffalo, went ashore at Nine Mile Point, near Alpina, Mich., during a severe snow storm.

The seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes was commemorated in Boston yesterday by a large number of prominent essayists, poets and writers of distinction.

A fair was held on Tuesday night at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Broad and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, to defray the expenses of the new organ. Early yesterday morning some decorations caught fire, everything combustible was destroyed, and nothing remained but the stone walls and steeple. The damage is estimated at $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

NEITHER FAILING TEETH, nor the peeping wrinkles of time, so forcibly tell of advancing years as your gray hair. *AYER'S VIGOR* restores its color and makes your appearance more agreeable to others, as well as yourself. With fresh, luxuriant hair, the infirmities of age are far less noticeable.

A Great Opportunity.

Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early have entire charge of the preparations and the Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company in its extraordinary Semi-Annual Distribution on December 16th. The sum to be distributed exceeds half a million dollars. Full particulars are given in an advertisement in another column of this paper. wW

NIHILIST REVENGE.

Atrocious Attempt to Kill Czar by Blowing up Railroad Train.

It Fails of Success, but Destroys Part of a Train.

MOSCOW, December 3.—After the arrival of the Emperor last night, whilst the second train, containing the baggage, was on the way hither, an explosion occurred. One luggage van was blown to pieces, and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but nobody was injured. The explosives which destroyed the imperial baggage train are stated to have been placed, on Monday evening, under the rails at the point where the imperial train would pass just before the Moscow railway station.

The Czar arrived safely, however, at 11 o'clock Monday night, and the explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train a half hour afterwards. The house whence the mine was exploded has been discovered, and search is being made for the perpetrators of the outrage. The Czar will arrive in St. Petersburg to-morrow.

A SPEECH FROM THE CZAR.

To-day a deputation proceeded to the Kremlin to congratulate his Majesty upon his visit to Moscow. Previous to the Emperor's arrival in the hall of audience, the Lord Marshal gave the deputation news of the catastrophe of the previous evening. His hearers appeared, for a moment, thunderstruck, but immediately afterward broke into loud cheers at the Emperor's escape. The Emperor appeared in St. George's hall at noon, and was presented by the municipal authorities with "bread and salt," when he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you again, remembering the loyal attachment which you evinced on the occasion of the sad event of April 14. Similar assurances then reached me from all parts. You are already acquainted with the events of yesterday. God preserved me as well as those traveling with me. Anxious only for the welfare of Russia I have placed myself in the hands of Providence, but sedition must be extirpated. I appeal therefore to you, and all right minded people to aid me in the eradication of this evil, which has taken root in Russia. I address myself to parents, and urge them to conduct their children in the paths of truth and righteousness in order that they may become, not miscreants, but useful men and good citizens."

The Emperor's words were received with loud cheers.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF EXPLOSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 3.—An official account of the attempt to destroy the Imperial train, on Monday night, states that the explosion occurred as the baggage train was entering the Rogosh quarter of Moscow. The train was thrown off the rails, and one baggage van was overturned and two passenger carriages thrown right across the line. The explosion caused a gap in the permanent roadway four feet and eight inches deep, sixteen feet long, and eighteen feet broad.

Many demonstrations of rejoicing are being made at the escape of the Czar. The principal streets are decked with flags.

PLANS OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINS.

MOSCOW, December 3.—A person who was in the baggage train at the time of the explosion says the baggage train of fourteen cars and two locomotives was despatched half an hour before the train carrying the Emperor, but by a fortunate chance the Czar's train overtook the baggage train, passed, and left it some distance behind. The explosion attracted the police and a crowd of people, who were loud in their expressions of horror. Telegraphic communication was interrupted for a time owing to the posts having been thrown down by the explosion. Two railway officials who were in the immediate vicinity were badly injured. The perpetrators doubtless thought the Czar was in the second train. The public prosecutor and magistrate soon arrived. The latter discovered in the courtyard of an empty house concealed under the straw, some wires connected with a battery placed in an outhouse, from which passing trains could easily be seen. The house was bought in September by a young man who stated that he was a citizen of Samara. He had been observed digging in his cellar by his neighbors, but he disarmed suspicion by declaring that his reason for doing so was to obtain sand. From this cellar was dug a passage way, in which a train of powder was laid connecting with a mine under the railway. The wires were found behind the wall paper. It is supposed several persons were engaged in the work.

LONDON, December 3.—The attempt on the life of the Czar has created great consternation and indignation in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The tunnel containing the powder train ran one hundred and fifty feet from the house, underneath the permanent roadway. The first part of the tunnel was built of stone. Some persons who were standing on the embankment as the baggage train passed, imagining it was the Czar's train cheered which was the signal for exploding the mine."

BERLIN, December 3.—Emperor William sent a telegram to the Czar congratulating him that the attempt to take his life has been frustrated.

GERMANY.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE STATE'S PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS.

LONDON, December 3.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The Government bill for the purchase of the Berlin & Stettin, the Magdeburg & Holberstadt, the Hanover & Altenbecken, and Cologne & Winden railways, having been submitted to the Railway Committee of the Prussian Landtag for examination, that body appointed a sub-committee to prepare and settle conditions furnishing guarantees against any abuse of powers which the Government would derive under the new measure. The sub-committee now recommend concurrence with the Railway Committee in the measure be dependent upon the Government's introduction of a bill during the present session, or at latest during the next, guaranteeing separate financial administration for railways, so that the revenues therefrom shall be applied solely to meeting charges on railway debts, management and extensions. The sub-committee also recommend that the Railway Administration shall be assisted by the General Railway Council to co-operate with the Central Railway Administration, vested in the Ministry of Public Works, and by District Railway Councils to co-operate with the managers of the various railways. These recommendations have been accepted, with slight modifications, by the Railway Committee, and will doubtless be adopted by the Landtag.

A CLAIM FOR $200,000,000.

Fifteen Hundred Acres in Philadelphia Involved and Coal Lands.

OTTAWA, December 1.—The Robinsons of Ottawa, and other heirs of Hannah and Betsy Baker, claim 1,500 acres of land on which a part of the city of Philadelphia is built, eleven square miles of land on the banks of the Hudson river, a large tract of coal lands in Pennsylvania and scattered properties in New York and elsewhere. The Canadian heirs value the whole estate, including the Philadelphia property, at $200,000,000. According to the Canadian story, three generations ago the two married daughters of Col. William Baker settled near Ottawa, and in 1801 inherited the property of their father, to whom his two brothers had bequeated their estates. The delay in claiming the estates was due to the ignorance of the daughters of their father's death at the time of its occurrence and their children's ignorance that such an estate waited for them. There are now thirty claimants in Canada and northern New York. There are fifty-seven other heirs at Brookville, Ohio. These make out that Colonel Jacob Baker died intestate at the residence of his brother, in Canada, leaving in possession of relatives his discharge from the army, uniform, cocked hat and sword, all of which are still in their possession, though the Canadians declare that they know nothing about them, and that the Colonel did not die there, nor did his brother ever go there. There were several brothers, according to the Ohio heirs.

An Empress' Fun.

The Empress of Austria, all her predilections for sporting and for circus life notwithstanding, had to leave her palace at Godollo and go to Vienna to attend the farewell festivities given in honor of the Archduchess Christine before her departure for Spain. But the great horsewoman intends to get even. She has already returned to her famous sporting residence, where she will remain till January, when she will start for a two months hunting expedition in Ireland. An English correspondent describes in the following terms the curious life led at Godollo:

The Empress leaves her apartments between 8 and 9, and goes straight to the stables, where she minutely inspects her favorite. She then makes for the riding school where these receive their education under the superintendence of Huttemann, formerly of Renz's Circus. The riding school is a large arena connected with the Schloss by a covered passage, and is by far the most luxurious and perfect thing of its kind in Europe. The tribune for spectators is a model of Oriental comfort, arranged with broad divans and soft cushions, hookahs, flowers, pianos, &c. It contains three of the largest mirrors in existence. Leading from this apartment is a ball room, decorated in arabesque style and an excellent restaurant. Her Majesty often gives e semi-equestrian, semi-terpsichorean entertainment of an evening to her guests, where waltzes and mazurkas are interspersed with feats of horsemanship—her Majesty herself mounting a certain wild Arab stallion which has been giving a deal of trouble to the trainers. After remaining two or three hours in the school, her Majesty returns to her apartments, where she remains till four, when she takes a short ride before dinner, which is at six.

Don Alfonso's Bride.

A cable telegram describes Christina of Austria, as she passed to the church on her wedding day:

She is dressed in a magnificent costume of white satin, and the beautiful bridal veil which she wears is surmounted by a tiara of brilliants, which sparkle and shine with every movement. Her shapely arms are encircled at the wrists by a costly pair of bracelets, the gift of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and these are the only ornaments she wears.

Stately, yet somewhat pale, sad, yet somewhat smiling, she looks toward her King, and then to the altar of the King of Kings. It is an emotional moment—a sympathetic second with her—with all. You see the tear and the smile alternate, like the cloud and the sunshine in a summer sky. Handsome, queenly, she looks. Perhaps her heart is far from her *fetes*—perhaps her fate whispers to her heart! A stately study is she. Her purity of character, her nobility of lineage, her earnest womanliness, are themes for the poets and painters of Spain. Great simplicity and grand truth are manifest in her every movement. More anxious that mother's gaze, more proud those Austrian maiden glances, more of pomp in those Hadsburg aids, yet she is Queen indeed in truth and loveliness above them all. She, the pearl of the galaxy of gems that escort her to this church and up to this altar, where she, a maiden, becomes a wife—she indeed the Coming Queen! The soft mellowed tones of the organ die away, the hum of human breath slumbers, and the bridal pair approach the Royal Throne.

Pestilential Conditions.

[Interview with Captain Cowden.]

"Memphis is a vast perfomated privy, made so by the abominable village system which the city has outgrown. And as a result people use, in drinking, cooking and baithing, water which is pregnated with the sewerage of privy vaults honeycombing the city. Our sickness during the past summer can be traced to these and kindred causes."

"Then you don't believe the fever was imported last summer?"

"Not a bit of it. It originated right here."

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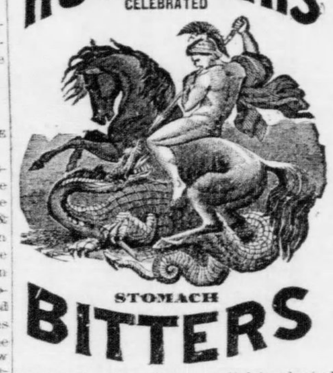

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BITTERS

A stout backbone is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back and disorders of the liver and kidneys, the tonic and moderate dietetic action of the Bitters is the one thing needful. Remember that the stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and that by invigorating the digestion by this preparation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are strengthened.

For Hostetter's ALMANAC for 1880 apply to Druggists and Dealers generally.

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REMOVED TO THE OLD STAND,

278 Penn Avenue,

Where former patrons and all persons desiring First-Class Dentistry will receive courteous and prompt attention. oct20-d&W

SIL NT HALLS.

A Visit to the Old Schenley Mansion.

What Is to Be Seen There—A Scrap of History.

Rare, Costly and Antique Curiosities Lying About in in Rich Profusion.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE POST paid a visit to an old mansion which has quite a history and which is a regular curiosity shop. Its valuable contents, beautiful surroundings, and the silence which pervades its halls, all speak eloquently of fashionable life long years ago. Its spacious parlors and ball rooms were on many occasions the scenes of mirth and gayety among the nobility of foreign lands and America's famous men. But suddenly the spirit of gayety seemed to depart from the old house, and it was deserted by all, even its distinguished owner. Its costly contents were not disturbed, but were allowed to remain in their usual places, and to-day the furniture, paintings, great mirrors and the aged stained statuary may be found exactly as they were left twenty years ago. We refer to old Schenley mansion on Stanton avenue, Eighteenth ward. Perhaps many readers have already had the pleasure of a visit to this quaint old house, but no doubt the great majority of Pittsburghers have never obtained a glimpse of this historic land mark. For their benefit we publish the result of an hour's ramble through the various rooms of the building:

On the avenue about a mile from Butler street is the entrance to the grounds. Now it is an ordinary gateway, but not more than four years ago it was guarded by two "gate posts," in which resided an old man and his wife. They both died several years ago. The "posts" and ornamented gates decayed so fast that they have been replaced with new ones of modern pattern. Entering here we make our way along what was once a magnificent road. It is still lined on either side with tall trees, but weeds and brushwood have quietly destroyed its beauty.

After a walk of nearly five minutes, we enter the homestead grounds, which evidently were once intended to resemble an English park. If it was not for the heavy growth of bushes and weeds, about an acre of ground in front of the residence could be called beautiful. Tall pine trees abound, and the grounds were at one time a model of the skill of a gardener. We now step upon the veranda of the house, and to the lover of scenery this is a rare treat and a source of great delight. The mansion is situated on the very top of an elevation which slopes gently down to Stanton avenue. From the veranda can be seen the most magnificent view. With one sweep of the country, which is laid out like a charming picture before us, we can take in Sharpsburg, Millvale, Lawrenceville and, away in the smoky distance, the steeples of the city. The course of the Allegheny river may be followed with the eye for nearly two miles. Just in the rear of the house can also be obtained a birds-eye view of the East Liberty valley. But we must pass on to what we originally came to see—the silent halls.

Perhaps it would be well right here to relate a scrap of history connected with the homestead. Almost seventy-five years ago Colonel Croghan came to this country and erected a stone residence on this elevation. He lived there in happiness, enjoying all the blessings of wealth and comfort. His wife died soon afterwards, leaving only one child, a daughter, who, by the way, was a niece of the late Mrs. Denny. She was sent to a college near New York city. She made great progress in her studies and all went well until she was sixteen years of age, when something occurred which created a great sensation in the fashionable circles of the land, and was the talk of the day. Captain Schenley, an officer of title in the English army, but of little means, came on a visit to this country. He met Miss Croghan and fell in love with her. One night the young lady escaped from the college and eloped with her lover, both going to London. Captain Schenley was at that time about forty years of age and his child wife was only in her sixteenth year. Notwithstanding this fact their union was a happy one. The ins and outs of the case are not exactly known, but after a year had passed Colonel Croghan had forgiven all and the couple returned to live at the mansion on Stanton avenue, which was not an avenue then but, a country road. In 1850 the Colonel died and left all his property to Captain Schenley. The latter then had a large brick addition built to the house, and for almost ten years lived there in great style and fashion. About twenty years ago he took his entire family and returned to England. His death occurred not more two years ago, and Mrs. Schenley still lives in London. When they removed they left orders that not a thing in the house should be removed, as they might want to return at any moment. Their orders have been obeyed to the dot.

In what was formerly the gardner's house, close by, lives Mr. Kaylor and his wife, a worthy couple who have been in charge of the place for over twenty years past. They cheerfully consent to allow us to go through the building, and act as our guides. Walking around the large portico which surrounds the residence, we enter at the front door. In the vestibule the first thing that attracts our attention is a statue in an alcove in the wall on either side of the door. The walls here and all through the house are highly frescoed in bright colors, but the ceiling has a more modern style of frescoing. The walls of the hallway are lined with oil paintings. We are first shown into the parlor, where, perhaps, is kept the most costly furniture and ornaments. There sits the elegant crimson satin cushioned furniture, all covered with the usual kind of covers. Our guide removed them from several of the chairs and sofias to allow us to get a glimpse of their elegance. In one corner hangs the life size painting of Colonel Croghan, and immediately opposite, that of his wife, a beautiful lady. In the former picture nothing but the face is visible, the lower part being warped and faded with age. The walls of every room in the house are literally covered with oil paintings, many of which are said to have cost large sums of money. The mantle and a couple of what-nots in the parlor are loadened down with curious ornaments. On a small table can be seen the inkstand and pen, the seal of the house, and other articles of stationery that were used in the Croghan family. One of the most prominent features of the room is an inlaid center table, upon which is painted a handsome picture. On another table is the photographs of the various members of the two families. There are three of Captain Schenly, one taken when he was quite young and was in full military uniform, and the other two were taken when he was in his old age. There are many other articles in the parlor which deserve notice, but space forbids a lengthy description. We next pass into the dining room; see many quaint looking articles; and go on until we reach the pantry. Here we strike a bonanza, if the term may be allowed, and linger a long time over the princely treasures. Throwing open the doors of a cupboard our guide shows us a large amount of chinaware, which is valued at a couple of thousand dollars. The various pieces are real beauties. All of it is highly ornamented and colored, and not a plain piece would be found in the lot. The guide stated that they are so attractive to lady visitors that on several occasions they were detected in the act of stealing some of it. In another cupboard is the glass ware, which is also costly and magnificent. It is all heavy cut glass. All this glass and china ware, the furniture, paintings, and in fact almost everything in the house was imported from the old country. The school room next claims our attention.

It is on the second floor, and contains the greatest curiosity in the residence. We refer to an old fashioned piano which must be very aged, from its appearance. Only a few of the keys will make any sound, and then it is a sharp unmusical twang. In this room also are small desks and other school room appliances. In the corner sits a painter's easel upon which were many years ago made the first attempts of a little girl who now has an enviable reputation as an artist. This is Mrs. Agnes, daughter of Mrs. Schenley. Passing on to the next appartment we find that it is the Captain's winter bed room. The bed in this and in all the other rooms are of the old fashioned style, with a canopy over top and curtains on the sides. The bed clothes are the same that were in use when the family lived here. All the mattresses are of the finest quality of hair. The childrens nursery and other bed rooms are visited, and we again pass down stairs and look in upon the Captain's summer bed room. The contents are similar to those in the other apartments. We find that the guide has saved the best treat until the last, and we are now privileged to enjoy it. A spacious and elegantly frescoed apartment comes to view in the rear part of the building, and entering it is found to be the ball room. A chandelier for candles, which in design and size far excels anything seen in the parlors of to-day, is suspended from the center of the ceiling. The bottom of it is hung with glittering pieces of cut-glass so arranged as to form a sort of pyramid. The attention of the visitor is at once drawn to an oil painting about seven feet high, on the wall. It is the life-size figure of Mrs. Schenley, and was executed in France. It represents her as standing on a slightly elevated knoll, while the background is formed of the city of Pittsburgh, as it was thirty years ago. The representation is very natural, and the old market-house and other landmarks can be distinctly seen. The painting is inclosed in a massive gilt frame, probably a foot wide on each side. Near it stands an empty frame of the same size. Several years ago Captain Schenley's picture, of the same design as his wife's, was taken out and sent to England. This room called up to memory one of the most brilliant scenes that ever occurred in this city. In 1855 Mr. George Peabody visited Pittsburgh, and was the guest of Captain Schenley. A grand reception was given him in the mansion one winter's night, which was attended by many distinguished personages. Far into the night the gathering broke up in a sleighing party. Doubtless the occasion is remembered by old residenters of this city.

We have now mentioned all that time and space will allow us. In the building there are twenty-six rooms, and each is a curiosity to show in itself. Time is fast telling on the furniture and paintings. Mr. Raylor showed the reporter several pictures which had fallen to the floor, the wire which held them having become rotten. In one instance a painting fell and smashed a very valuable wash stand set of china. The building is kept in excellent order by Mrs. Raylor. This lady came from England with Captain Schenley to be in his employ, and has been in it ever since. She remembers well the elopement, marriage and subsequent excitement. She longs to meet her old mistress once more. The old couple have been very faithful to their duties, and still guard the premises as if it was their own.

In the rear of the building are the crumbling ruins of four very large greenhouses, and the defaced remnants of some beautiful gardens. It was stated to the reporter that visitors sometimes come early in the morning and stay about the mansion and grounds all day, so pleasant and interesting is the time spent among the relics of by-gone days.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this? 46

It is said that Adelina Patti has conquered the Paris public. It is now in order for her to attack the aristocratic Faubourg. No offers of money will tempt her to appear in the most distinguished salons as a hired performer. She requires to be invited as a guest.

Consumption Cured.

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THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

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Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker.....	50
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Nervous Debility,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post paid, on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. se1:MWF&W1

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny County on Saturday, the 15th day of November next, or as soon thereafter as the Court will hear the same, for the incorporation of the "Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society," for the purpose of acquiring and distributing practical and reliable information concerning Poultry, Pigeons, Birds, Fish, Hogs and other small domestic game animals, and thereby to encourage and improve and increase the breeding of the same,

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QUASHED.

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The Legislative Committee Will Renew Their Fight at the January Term.

Counsel for the Commonwealth Takes Exceptions to the Court's Ruling.

A. W. Leisenring to be Placed on Trial To-Morrow.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, November 26.—The Court opened at the usual hour, when the bribery cases were opened with the citation of authorities by Messrs. Brewster and Cassidy in support of a motion to quash the indictment.

W. H. Armstrong spoke for over an hour in favor of the motion, going over the ground already traversed by his associates.

J. W. Simonton, for the prosecution, protested against the lugging into the controversy other indictments than that against C. B. Salter, defendant. He differed from Senator Carpenter in the position that a Grand Jury composed of twenty-four members is not proper, and said the act of 1816 provided for the selection and serving of twenty-four jurors, and according to the information conveyed to him that number was sworn in portions of Pennsylvania. He contended that the defense had not cited a single authority showing that a jury of twenty-four was prohibited, that all citations referred to cases where it was decided that a jury shall not consist of less than twelve. The findings of jurors were not determined by majorities. It did not require the authority of a Grand Jury to find an indictment, but not less than twelve must vote in the affirmative to return a true bill.

This position conflicts with the opinion expressed by Judge Pearson during the argument, that the number of Grand Jurors is fixed at twenty-three, so as to prevent a tie.

F. Carroll Brewster followed Mr. Simonton with what he announced would be the closing argument in favor of the motion. He said the defence did not seek to contradict the record; they wanted it amended.

At this point Judge Black asked Mr. Brewster to suspend his remarks to give him an opportunity to speak. Judge Brewster gracefully yielded.

JUDGE BLACK ARGUES THE GRAND JURY WAS LAWFULLY CONSTITUTED.

Judge Black admitted that the prosecution had not given the case the preparation the defense had, who had marched like a Macedonian phalanx, and expected to win the battle by force of power and influence and argument, and not because of the justice of their cause. He did not know that they would succeed, but if they did they would do a great wrong and bring great scandal on the law. It is not wrong for counsel to defend the accused on technical grounds, but the indictment should not be set aside on artificial grounds. Court cannot set aside an indictment which is right on its face by evidence which proves irregularity *aliunde* except by a plea in abatement.

One well settled rule is that a record cannot be contradicted. The record shows that the indictment is perfectly regular, and that twenty-three Grand Jurors were regularly sworn and served, and, in point of fact, but twenty-three Grand Jurors were present. On going to their room the Grand Jury was counted and only twenty-three were present. Mr. Brightbill was among the twenty-three regularly there. He acted all the time. After the bribery bills were reached an additional man appeared; probably not the man who was not sworn, but a personator. Who it was he could not tell. Who had the offense perpetrated was not known. If it can be proved that the outsider exerted any undue influence on the grand jury to the injury of the defendant the court would have a right to quash the indictment. The bottom facts should be reached. There is no doubt that the twenty-fourth man went to the grand jury for a purpose. If the defendant gets off on the grounds presented, the law will be disgraced. The judge then referred to the counsel for the defense, and said: You rarely could see so much distinguished legal talent defending so many rascals. He was afraid because they had confessed that they had succeeded on other cases; they would again perplex and confuse the court, he was afraid of them. The rights of the commonwealth were to be taken into consideration in the determination of this question, as the liberty of the defendant to quash the indictment would be to establish a pernicious precedent, as the findings of the grand jury would thus be destroyed in other cases. He believed that if the defendants were victorious here, they would never be convicted.

Judge Black's remarks created some sensation in the court room, and many whispered conjectures were heard as to who the interloper in the Grand Jury room was and how he got there.

BREWSTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Brewster took the floor in reply to Judge Black. His argument was principally to show that the taking of the indictment into Court by any person or persons other than the Grand Jury in a body was illegal. Another point he made was the fact that counsel for the Commonwealth had admitted that an interloper was in the Grand Jury room and noted in the indictment and this he pressed on the attention of the Court.

The Court here took a recess.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Judge Pearson this afternoon decided that the numerical defect in the grand jury which found indictments against Chas. B. Salter, ex-member of the Legislature, for corrupt solicitation and perjury vitiated the finding, and he accordingly ordered that the indictment be quashed. All the other motions of the defense were overruled, and the one relating to the grand jury was evidently sustained with reluctance, the Judge remarking that he regretted that the error prevented the case from being tried on its merits.

In the decision the Judge indicated that all the indictments in the bribery cases fell by reason of the irregularlly constituted jury.

Judge Black took issue with the Court and said that the counsel for the prosecution had not so understood the matter from the arguments. He said the Commonwealth would probably be able to prove by new testimony that the position assumed by the defense that the jury was illegal was incorrect, or they would reject all evidence and stand by the record alone, which indicated that the jury was legal.

Counsel for the defense maintained that the understanding was that one decision should settle all the cases, and Senator Carpenter and Judge Black and other counsel for the prosecution took opposite ground.

It was moved that the indictment against Representative Rumberger be quashed, which was supplemented by a motion that similar action be taken in all the bribery cases. No action was taken on the motions.

LEISENRING TO BE NEXT TRIED.

After considerable discussion, the District Attorney called the name of A. W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk, for trial. General Albright, his counsel, said that he was not in the city, when, after much more talk, Judge Pearson adjourned the Court until Friday afternoon, when Leisenring will be put on trial. The main object of the prosecution in demanding that the case be tried is supposed to be to show that some one tampered with the jury in the interest of the several defendants.

THE FIGHT NOT ENDED.

Wolfe and the rest of the members of his committee will renew their fight at the January court if all indictments should be quashed.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, November 28.—In the Legislative bribery cases to-day, the Commonwealth was reinforced by Col. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, who made a strong argument against the contradiction of the Record of the Court.

MOTION TO QUASH.

After the case against A. W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature had been called, General Albright moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds on which that against ex-Representative Salter was quashed.

The defense then offered to submit some evidence heretofore offered to show that the Grand Jury was illegally constituted, when the Commonwealth objected to its reception.

ARGUMENT OF THE PROSECUTION.

Judge Black submitted the following, which was signed by attorneys for the Commonwealth:

First—The facts asserted by the defendant as reasons for quashing the indictment are all of them extrinsic to the record, and it is a well settled rule of the common law, adopted in Pennsylvania by the highest judicial authorities of the State, that facts not apparent in the body of the indictment or the caption thereof cannot be produced in any form of proof to sustain such a motion as this.

Second—This indictment and all previous proceedings which lead to it are conclusively proved by the record to have been perfectly free from any defect in form or substance, for it was found by a Grand Jury of twenty-three persons, regularly empaneled and sworn, duly presented to the Court and made a part of its record in *perpetuam Rei memoriam*. The absence of any averment to the contrary in the objections which the defendant and his associates have made is itself an admission that it is regular.

Third—Such a record is sacred and cannot be falsified or contradicted by any extrinsic proof to the Court which made it up. What allegations of misbehavior or negligence committed by the judges, clerks or grand jurors might be shown to sustain a plea in abatement, it is not now a question before this Court, and on that subject we affirm or deny nothing.

Fourth—To allow the verity of the record or the effect and force of the indictment to be called in question by mere affidavits not given, upon any issue made up between the parties, would be a total denial of justice to the Commonwealth, for great criminals can at all times have their spies prowling about the ante-rooms and corridors to watch for some irregularity, or the omission of some form, and affidavits can be got in all cases. If the law which so solemnly declares that a regular indictment cannot be defeated in that way is now to be held for naught, these defendants, whether guilty or not, must go unwhipt of justice, since there is not even a remote probability that any future indictment can stand against objections which these affidavit makers may find against it.

Fifth—We make no allegation that this motion is prompted by motives not creditable to the counsel by which it is urged. We speak without personal application to the defendants themselves when we say that the success of this movement upon the Court would make a precedent fatal to public justice.

The integrity of the defendants in making it is not impugned, directly or informally. We accuse them of nothing worse than the perjury, bribery and corrupt solicitation wherewith they stand charged in the indictment, and we desire only to give them a fair and honest trial, upon which they will be triumphantly acquitted if we do not prove their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

After arguments on the question of the admissibility of evidence had been closed, Judge Pearson announced that the Court would render a decision on Monday, December 8th.

If the Court should decide against the admission of evidence, the motion to quash will be denied, otherwise, all will be quashed

WHAT THE PROSECUTION PROPOSE TO DO.

In the event of the Court deciding that the testimony of the defense is admissible, the prosecution will endeavor to probe the Grand Jury scandal to the bottom, although it may not help their case at this time. According to the admission of one of the attorneys for the defense, he and several other lawyers employed on that side knew of the illegal constitution of ths Grand Jury soon after the indictments in the bribery cases had been found, one of the number having overheard a conversation in which two jurors spoke of six persons having voted in a certain case before them, the record showing that Brightvill had not been sworn. Lyme Steward of the almshouse, was sent to the grand jury room by him to see if Brightvill was there, thus innocently making a witness of him. The Commonwealth was kept in ignorance of the discovery until the night before the motion was made to quash the indictment against Salter because of an illegal grand jury, and, as a matter of course, they appeared to a great disadvantage in the argument, counsel for the defense having nearly three months in which to prepare their case. In the event of the court quashing the indictment in the Leisenring case all the indictments against those accused of corrupt solicitation will fail, by common agrement between the court and counsel on both sides. Salter has been notified to renew his bail of $4,000 by to-morrow evening.

HAYES' MESSAGE.

He Joins Sherman in the War Upon Silver.

He Demands the Punishment of Polygamy and Boosts Civil Service Reform.

Urges Appropriations for Marshals' Fees—Relation With Foreign Countries—Other Topics.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The members of the Forty-sixth Congress have assembled in their first regular session under circumstances calling for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and unusual measures of National prosperity which we now enjoy.

The most interesting events which have occurred in our public affairs since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of the Government directly affecting the business interests of the country. The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt, since March 1, 1877, is $14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of the National debt which matures within less than two years is $792,121,700, of which $500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of five per cent., and the balance is in bonds bearing six per cent. interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent. bonds, and, by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, about eleven millions of dollars can be annually saved to the Treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by Congress during its present session.

The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe, to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world.

POLYGAMOUS PRACTICES.

The continued deliberate violation by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of the Territory of Utah of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punishment of polygamy demands the attention of every department of the Government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State, and the general interest of the nation, as well as the welfare of the citizens of the Territory, require its advance from the territorial form of government to the responsibilities and privileges of a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah in very considerable number uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities throughout the world. The law for the suppression of this offence was enacted with great unanimity by Congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the Territory of Utah, because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. The opinion widely prevailed among the citizens of Utah that the law was in contravention of the Constitutional guarantee of religious freedom. This objection is now removed. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the law to be within the legislative power of Congress, and binding as a rule of action for all who reside within the Territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In a former message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the civil service of the Government, and expressed the intention of transmitting to Congress as early as practicable a report upon this subject by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged, except in so far as an enlarged experience has deepened my sense of the duty both of officers and of the people themselves to co-operate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan-spoils system of appointment to office and of office tenure, are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great parties, in the reports of departments, in the debates and proceedings of Congress, in the messages of Executives, the gravity of these evils has been pointed out and the need of their reform has been admitted. By laws enacted in 1853 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the Revised Statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the several subordinate grades in the great Departments was condemned, and examinations, as to capacity, to be conducted by departmental boards of examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public service. These statutes are a decision by Congress that examinations of some sort, as to attainments and capacity, are essential to the well being of the public service.

In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that "there is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for the public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." Congress accordingly passed the act, approved March 3, 1871, "to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof," giving the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform. Acting under this statute, which was interpreted as intended to secure a system of just and effectual examinations under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal upon the discharge of their duties, prepared, with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, the regulations contemplated, and took charge of the examinations, and who, in their capacity as a board, have been known as the "Civil Service Commission." Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for the compensation and for the expense of carrying on the work of the Commission. I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the resumption of the work of the Civil Service Commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the Commission, as the Executive may direct.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign countries have continued peaceful. With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions, growing out of the local laws of the maritime provinces and the action of provincial authorities, deemed to be in derogation of rights secured by treaty to American fishermen. The United States Minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for $105,305 02, in view of the damages received by American citizens at Fortune Bay on the 6th day of January, 1878. The subject has been taken into consideration by the British Government, and an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examinations, the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will at once be brought to the attention of the British government with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the treaty of Washington.

The questions of grave importance with Spain, growing out of the incidents of the Cuban insurrection have been, for the most part, happily and honorably settled. It may reasonably be anticipated that the Commission now sitting in Washington, for the decision of private cases in this connection, will soon be able to bring its labors to a conclusion.

The long standing question of East Florida claims has lately been renewed as a subject of correspondence, and may possibly require Congressional action for its final disposition.

With the German Empire frequent questions arise in connection with the subjects of neutralization and expatriation; but the Imperial Government has constantly manifested a desire to strictly maintain and comply with all treaty stipulations in regard to them.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to provide for a diplomatic representative at Athens, the legation to Greece has been withdrawn. There is now no channel of diplomatic communication between the two countries, and the expediency of providing for one, in some form, is submitted to Congress,

Relations with Austrio, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, and Belgium continue amicable, and marked by no incident of especial importance.

FINANCIAL.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the public finances.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $273,827,184 46; tho ordinary expenditures for the same period were $266,947,883 53; leving a surplus revenue for the year of $6,879,300 93. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1879, $79,843,663 64; estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year, $208,157,336 39; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, $91,683,385 10; and for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $172,316,614 90—making the total expenditures $264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of $24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be $288,000,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $278,037,364 39—leaving a surplus of $9,962,635 61 for that year.

The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to $21,747,349 60, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year; but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of existing law.

The Secretary of War reports that the War Department estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $40,580,428 93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to Congress from that Department during a period of at least twelve years.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Secretary of War further reports, that the work for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, under contract with Mr. James B. Eads, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, has been prosecuted during the past year, with a greater measure of success in the attainment of results than during any previous year. The channel through the South Pass, which, at the beginning of operations in June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and one-half feet of water, had, on the 8th of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty-six feet, having a width of not less than two hundred feet and a central depth of thirty feet. Payments have been made in accordance with the statute, as the work progressed, amounting in the aggregate to $4,250,000; and further payments will become due, as provided by the statute, in the event of success in maintaining the channel now secured.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows continued improvement in that branch of the service during the last fiscal year. Extensive repairs have been made upon vessels, and two new ships have been completed and made ready for sea.

MARSHALS FEES.

The appropriation for judicial expenses, which has heretofore been made for the Department of Justice, in gross, was subdivided at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies, either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties; and, since June 30, these officers have continued the performance of their duties, without compensation from the Government, taking upon themselves the necessary incidental outlays, as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unavoidable instances, has the proper execution of the process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriation. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers, highly creditable to their fidelity, was advised by the Attorney General, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by Congress I therefore especially recommend that immediate appropriation be made by Congress for this purpose.

The act making the principal appropriation for the Department of Justice at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1870, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the United States, and for other purposes," or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.'"

No appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year. As no general election for members of Congress occurred, the omission was a matter of little practical importance. Such election will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation made for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the services they may be required to perform at such elections.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes on our territory, the measures taken to advance their civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances, which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property, is all the more to be lamented. The history of the outbreak on the White River Ute reservation in Western Colorado has become so familiar by elaborate reports in the public press, that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further hostile contact between the Indians and the border settlements in Western Colorado.

The experiment of sending a number of Indian children, of both sexes, to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, to receive an elementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other useful industries, has led to results so promising, that it was thought expedient to turn over the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to the Interior Department for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now one hundred and fifty-eight pupils, selected from various tribes, and is in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Pacific slope, in a similar manner, at Forest Grove, in Oregon. These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress, and to the philanthropic munificence of the American people.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was in the Forty-fifth Congress referred to a joint committee of both Houses for inquiry and report. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the decision of that question, then in prospect, "would arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as the Indians themselves." Since then, the committee having reported, the question has been decided in the negative by a vote in the House of Representatives. For the reasons here stated, and in view of the fact that further uncertainty on this point will be calculated to obstruct other much needed legislation, to weaken the discipline of the service, and to unsettle salutary measures now in progress for the Government and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that the decision arrived at by Congress at its last session be permitted to stand.

The efforts made by the Department of the Interior to arrest the depredations on the timber lands of the United States have been continued, and have met with considerable success. My recommendations in former messages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural production, as compared with our home consumption, and the largely increased and highly profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years, that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. We must look for its continued maintenance to the same substantial resource. There is no branch of industry in which labor, directed by scientific knowledge, yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The omission to render such aid is not a wise economy; but, on the contrary, undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well directed efforts by the Government to promote this vital interest.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Executive Mansion, December 1, 1879.

AN ASTONISHING STORY.

A Plot Which Was Frustrated by an Overdose of Morphine.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Joseph Volkener and Mary Volkener, his wife, were brought into the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Accompanying the policeman who brought in the prisoners were C. E. Blair, an elderly resident of Chatham Four Corners, in the northeast part of this state, and Mary Connelly, an Irish woman, about forty years old. The latter had called at a police station and told the story, which she subsequently repeated to the Justice, in substance as follows:

On October 4 the witness and Mary Volkener went to Boston by boat, and in the course of the trip the latter made the acquaintance of Blair. Arriving in Boston, they went to a hotel, where Blair and the woman were registered as man and wife. After they parted letters passed between them, and Blair wrote that he would spend Thanksgiving at Mrs. Volkener's house, at 5 Extra Place, near Houston street, in this city. At their previous meeting Mrs. Volkener had told Blair that she had a husband who abused her and she was going to quit him.

On the day Blair's letter was received the witness was told that Volkener and his wife were going to put up a plot to extort money from Blair, but on Tuesday last this plot was abandoned for one which the witness described as follows: They were to drug him with morphine, rob and kill him, dress him in tramps' clothes and leave him to be found in the open cellar of the house they occupied. For this purpose the witness was sent to buy a quantity of morphine. The old resident of Chatham arrived on Wednesday and he and Mrs. Volkener went out and bought a turkey. When they returned they drank beer and while drinking Mrs. Volkener put large doses of morphine in Blair's glass as she reached behind her for beer with which to fill it. Blair drank three glasses and was very sick. While he was unconscious Volkener came from under the bed, where he had been hiding, and poured morphine down Blair's throat. The overdose caused him to vomit and saved his life. When the witness had finished, the justice asked Blair if he had anything to say. He replied: "I don't know what to say. If there was a plot to take my life it was the most astonishing conceived plot I ever heard of." He said he was sick and could not answer further.

SUPPOSED ABDUCTION.

Mysterious Disappearance of a School Girl in New Providence.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., November 28.—The town of New Providence is all torn up in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of Miss Emma Wilson. Miss Wilson disappeared on Monday night, and when the fact was made known, the people turned out to hunt for her, but no trace of the missing girl could be found.

Miss Wilson had been attending school, and a young man named Brown, who attends the same school, had been paying her considerable attention. Her father objected to these attentions, and on the evening of her disappearance gave her a sharp reprimand. Since that time no trace of her has been discovered. It is supposed she has been abducted, and is hidden somewhere in the neighborhood by parties interested. The young man Brown denies knowing anything of the whereabouts of the girl. Miss Wilson stood high in the community. Her friends believe that she has not disappeared of her own volition, but has been abducted by some designing person.

Lessons of the Circus.

[San Antonio (Texas) Herald-]

The show is gone, but its influence is still with us. A mother on Flores street this morning found her two sons, nine and twelve years old, preparing to shoot their three-year old sister from a canon improvised from a flour barrel. The boys had procured powder which they made into a cartridge, and the little girl, squatting patiently in the barrel, awaiting with solemn fortitude the return of her brothers from the kitchen with a coal of fire to touch off the place of hooped ordinance. A sheet had been swung from the clothes line and pegged to a log of wood to shoot the child against, and she was swaddled in a damp coffee sack to protect her from the flash of the powder, of which the cartridge contained two ounces, and unlesss the little innocent hung on a nail inside the barrel; many of which stuck in from the hoops, it is probable that hers would have been a double act, embracing, besides the role of a projectile, the leap through the canvass hoop.

The Cost of a Broken Tumbler.

At a cafe a gentleman plays with his friend to see who shall pay the other's bill. He wins and rising to go out smashes his tumbler.

"Confound it!" he says, sitting down again; "I don't want to drop anything at the cashier's desk to-night. I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll play you for the tumbler."

He losses, loses back the treat he had already won, loses his friend's bill, and bound to get his losses back, and especially the cost of that unlucky tumbler, cackles his neighbors, the new-comers, everybody. And still he loses, till the hour for closing finds himself stuck for fifty-five francs worth of miscellaneous refreshments.

"I owe you fifty-five francs," he says to the cashier, "and for one tumbler I broke, How much 'll that be altogether?"

"Fifty-five francs, monsieur," says the cashier, with a bland smile; "we never charge our guests anything for accidental breakage."

The guest goes out into the calm, still night and under the silent stars relieves his burdened mind.

Sweetheart and Wife.

X. travelling through Brittany, asked an old woman who is peddling crosses and medals at a church porch the price of a certain trinket.

"Is it for your wife or sweetheart?" she asks.

"For my sweetheart," replied X., not precisely seeing the drift of her question.

"Ten francs."

"Ten francs—phew!" says X., turning on his heel.

"Come back, come back," cried the old woman; "take it for three. You've been lying to me, though; you have no sweetheart—if it had been for her you'd have bought it at once without any regard to the price."

"I'll take it—here are your three francs."

"You haven't a wife either—if it had been for her you'd have beaten me down to two francs! Oh, you men, you men!"

The Way it Should be Done.

[N. Y. Sun.]

A young friend of ours in Easton, who agrees with us that Dear Sir is not a proper phrase with which to commence a letter to a person with whom one is not acquainted, remains in doubt as to the right conclusion of such a letter. He, however, thinks that it cannot be ended with Yours Truly, Yours Respectfully, or Your Obedient Servant, for, he says, how can one be an obedient servant to a person whom he has never known?

Our young friend should understand that a certain amount of polite hyperbole is allowed in a letter, and that there is no harm in signing yourself the obedient servant of the stranger to whom you are writing. This does not amount to claiming an excessive degree of familiarity with him, as would be done by calling him Dear Sir, because the concluding portion relates only to yourself and not to him. Does our young friend appreciate this distinction?

$1,425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$10 to $100 invested in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. HEATH & CO., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.
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THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
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$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are supplied and health is restored by the food it supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive: if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Knapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrez, published in our Almanac for **1879**; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps in the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys

THE STOLEN DOCUMENES.

The Theft to be Investigated by Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The story that either the message or the Sherman report was hawked about the streets for sale is not true, but there were plenty of hawks who would have paid most anything for it had they had the opportunity. It is stated that a resolution is to be offered in the House for a committee to investigate the manner in which the documents were obtained. It will end as all such foolish investigations do end, in failing to get wool. Secretary Sherman told his chief of the Secret Service, that he would give $1,000 out of his own pocket to know how the three newspapers in this broad land got the document. He will never know.

The topic of interest here has been the theft of the President's message and its publication in certain New York, Chicago and Cincinnati newspapers. Coming on top of the theft and publication of Secretary Sherman's report, it has occasioned a great deal of surprise and no end of rumors. There has also been much tall lying and some profanity. Among the many rumors afloat, your correspondent is enabled to get the following facts, which are deemed approximately correct :

The report and message were printed in a small room in the top story of the Treasury, which has been used for such purposes, and Secretary Sherman threw every safeguard around this transaction, for he is one of the most cautious members of the Cabinet; and, besides, he had been informed that extraordinary efforts would be made to get copies of these papers, as large sums could be realized from their sale. Secretary Sherman took every precaution, and informed the President that there was no occasion for apprehension.

But the precautions were without avail. Some one connected with the Printing Bureau stole a copy and disposed of it—to whom is not yet known. The temptation to make an amount of money equal to, perhaps, a year's salary, was irresistible. Who did it is still in doubt. The documents came into the possession of Clifford Warden, who selected such papers as he chose, and let them have it for a price. It is understood that each paper paid $150 for Sherman's report, and $400 each for the President's message. Those in possession of the documents set their own price and realized, in the aggregate a handsome sum. One well known Boston paper refused to give the price, replying that the matter was not worth it. A certain New York paper missed getting both documents, its correspondent here thinking it could get them from Mr. Sherman, when the latter was made acquainted with the fact that publication could not be prevented. In this he signally failed, Secretary Sherman refusing to give out a line of his report. Another New York paper—in fact two New York papers—paid the price and took the goods, one getting Sherman's report and the other the message.

Secretary Sherman seems much more worried about it than the President. The Secretary says he would give $500 to know how it was done. The President says it is useless to worry over spilled milk. The message is public in advance of its delivery to Congress, and he can not help that which is accomplished. Secretary Sherman says if he can find out who first took it from the printing office, he will have the offender arrested for larceny. The cost to each paper getting both documents, and including telegraphic tolls, is about one thousand dollars. This is regarded as a high price to pay for the advantage of a day or two over contemporaries.

AGAIN THE CAT.

How Delaware Punishes a Certain Class of Rogues.

[New Castle (Del.) Special.]

The sound of the "cat" was again heard in the jail yard this morning. About one hundred persons, mostly boys and girls, assembled to witness the pilloring and lashing of Harry Brannon, the inhuman brute who committed an outrageous assault on Martha Morris, a little girl seven years of age. Brannon barely escaped the gallows and was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, receive thirty lashes, pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned for the term of ten years. Shortly before ten o'clock Warden Deaut proceeded to the prisoner's cell, and informed him that the hour of punishment had arrived. Brannon is a young man, not over twenty-five years of age. He made no reply to the warden, and walked out to the prison yard with total indifference. As soon as the bell tolled the hour of ten, the prisoner mounted the ladder which led to the platform, where he was placed in the pillory. While in this position he held his head down, showing plainly that he felt keenly the disgrace. He remained the hour without a murmur, though he suffered somewhat as evidenced by his swollen wrists. At eleven o'clock Brannon was unfastened from the stocks and taken back to the prison in order to disrobe for the lashing. In five minutes he was out again stripped to the waist. As he approached the post he cast a longing sorrowful glance in front of him. Sheriff Pyle now appeared. As is the usual custom, the warden announced the prisoner's name and the number of lashes he was to receive. Everything in readiness, Sheriff Pyle applied the lash to the prisoner's back, the warden counting each stroke. Brannon stood the whipping without complaining, and at the twentieth lash raised his left foot to rest himself, indicating that he was suffering great pain. At the conclusion of the thirtieth lash the prisoner's hands were unfastened from the iron clasps, and, though the blood was not drawn, large red welts were perceptible on his back and shoulders. No sympathy was expressed for him, the only regret being that the punishment was not more severe, the crime the culprit committed being a most brutal one.

Wills and Letters of Administration.

During the past month the following list of wills were probated and letters of administration granted :

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors.*
Simon Dink	Teresia Dink.
Catharine J. Clouse	Charles Clouse.
Jane Hastings	David Hastings and James S. Hastings.
George M. Bowman	Eliza A. Bowman.
Henry W. Sackett	Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.
William Boyd	Alphonso D. Wilson.
Wm Douglass	Milton A. Douglass.
Lucy J. Stewart Vineent	Mrs. Martha Stewart.
Gilbert Cool	John M. Cool.
John Packer	Margaret L. Moody and Robert Bruce.
Robert Wilson	Arthur Walker.
David Davis	Christopher Magee.
William M. Logan	Emma J. Benitz.
Martin McCoubrie	——

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bond.*
George Fritz	Antonia Fritz	$ 200
Michael P. Bradley	Bernard F. McNally.	100
Horace Sexton	Eliza S. Hubbard	3,000
Joseph Winders	Robert B. Petty	500
Mena Kraus	Morris Kraus	500
Jacob Mayersohn	Amelia Mayersohn	2,000
Eugene Kelly	E. L. Barton	1,000
Sarah Wood	John Ewing Speer	200
Elizabeth D. Moore	Charles A. Stevens	600
Margaret Rankin	John Rankin, Jr.	1,500
Nancy J. Batdorf	Wm. Cunningham	600
Charles Latham	Maggie Latham	200
E. W. H. Schenley	Francis Torrance	32,000
David R. Porter	Maggie J. Porter	1,000
Martha A. Routh	John Routh	3,000
Uriah Lewis	Elizabeth Lewis	100
George Bumiller	Stepania Bumiller	1,200
Charles P. Winkey	T. J. McEnulty	100
Jacob Schaefer	Elizabeth Schaefer	1,500
John Alderson	Robert J. Cook	500
James Bumbaugh	John W. Bumbaugh	800
Hugh Loughrey	E. L. Barton	2,500
John Mirsch	John Wohlwend	100
Conrad Eberhardt	Wm. Eberhardt	5,000
Calvin Adams	S. Jarvis Adams	500
Charles Hennen	Josephine Hennen	1,000
William L. Tosh	James H. Grove	800
Josephine Reichman	Nicholas Schmidt	1,000
Louisa Reichman	Same	1,000
John C. Graham	Margaret A. Graham	200
Wm. McKain	Catherine McKain, Wm. H. Hamilton and John Hamilton	1,000
Esther Hamilton		
Thomas Lynch	J. M. Shoaf Esq.	100
James McDonald	Alex. C. Herron	100

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Governments strong and sales higher. Railroad bonds firm and generally higher, the Erie issues leading the improvement. State securities dull.

The stock market was strong and buoyant during the greater portion of the day and the tone of speculation was much steadier than for some time past. A very firm feeling prevailed throughout the morning and during the early part of the afternoon, under heavy purchases in which coal shares were most conspicuous. Prices advanced steadily until an improvement of ⅜ to 4¾ per cent. was established, the latter for N., C. & St. L., which sold up from 69¾ to 74. Shortly before the close the bears made a raid and put prices down ¼ to 2 per cent. in the general list, and 3¼ per cent. in Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, but in final dealings the market recovered its firmness and closing quotations showed a recovery of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. There is much speculation as to the position of leading operators and interviewing seems to be the order of the day. Keene says he has not a share of Erie and thinks Vanderbilt stocks are too high. Vanderbilt declares that he does not own and never has owned a share of Erie but expresses confidence in Lake Shore and New York Central, while Rufus Hatch pins his faith upon Government bonds, wheat and cotton, and advises outsiders to steer clear of what he styles the "chin mos."

Transactions aggregated 319,000 shares, of which 71,000 were Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwestern, 2,000 St. Paul, 42,000 Lackawanna, 22,000 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,500 Michigan Central, 3,000 C., C. & I. C., 5,000 St. Joseph, 13,000 Ohios, 6,000 Western Union, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 31,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 10,000 Kansas & Texas, 4,400 Louisville & Nashville, 3,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and 8,500 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money market easy at 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange at 481¼; sight exchange 483¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¼	New 4s coupons	103¾
New 5s coupons	102½	Pacific 6s of 1895	120
New 4½s coupons	105¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana		Tennessee 6s new	29½
Consols	116	Virginia 6s	24
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s new	24
St. Joe	29½	Consols	80
Tennessee 6s	32½	Pref'd off'd	6½

STOCKS.

Rock Island	148	Do, preferred	66¾
Panama	160	H. & St. Joe	32¾
C. & P.	112¾	Do, preferred	62¾
Illinois Central	98¾	Iron Mountain	45
B. & Q.	120	St. L. & San F.	43¾
C. & A.	98	Do, preferred	50
Do, preferred	115	First, preferred	80
N. Y. Central	128¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	22¾
Harlem	160	Kan. & Tex	28¾
Lake Shore	104¾	Union Pacific	85
Can. Southern	72¾	Kansas Pacific	89
Michigan Central	94¾	N. Pacific	29¾
Erie	36¾	Do, preferred	54
Do, preferred	68¾	Louisville & N.	86½
N. W. C	90¾	Houston & Texas	44
Do, preferred	103¾	W. U. Tel	107
St. Paul	71¾	A. P. Tel	44¾
Do, preferred	99	Pacific Mail	30¾
St. P. & S. City	36½	Little Pittsburgh	32¾
Do, preferred	79¾	Adams Ex	104
Del. & Lack	84¾	Fargo Ex	104
Morris & Essex	102	American Ex	57
Del. & Hudson	75¼	U. S. Express	47¾
N. J. Central	76¾	Quicksilver	20
O. & M.	28¾	Do, preferred	62
Do, preferred	57¾	Louisville	55¾
Chesapeake & O.	18	Land Grants	112¾
Mobile & O.	19¼	Sinking Funds	113¾
C. & C.	80	Central Pacific	111
C. C. & I. C.	19¼	Union Firsts	10
I. C. & Lafayette	5¼	Lehigh Wicks	19
St. L. R. & S.	20	St. P. & S. First	96½
A. & T. H.	19	C. C. & I C. First	—
Do preferred	39	Do. second	—
W. St. L. & P.	42¾		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	273	Pewabec	33
Copper Falls	60	Quincy	36½
Franklin	27	Ridge	6½

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George L. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51¼
Reading	35	35¾
P., T. & R.	9½	10
Lehigh Valley	53¾	53½
U. Cos. 7 %	125	—
Central Transportation Co.	46	47
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	118	—
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	109½	—
Northern Pacific	39¾	—
Do preferred	58	—
Philadelphia & Erie	17	—
Northern Central	32	33
Hestonville	23¼	—
Lehigh Navigation Co.	38	38½

No sales reported.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 2.—Consols 97 9-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 32½; Reading, 36½; Erie, 40¾; preferred, 69; do. second consols, 86½. United States bonds—new 5s, 105½; 4½s, 109; 4s, 106⅝.

Refined petroleum, 8½.

Linseed oil, 28s 1½d@28s 15d.

PARIS, December 3.—Rentes, 82f. 50c.

ANTWERP, December 3.—Refined petroleum, 22½f.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton in moderate inquiry and market freely supplied at 6⅝@ 6⅝; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American 6,000 bales.

Bacon, long clear, 37s; short clear, 39s.

Fine American cheese 60s.

Fine American Tallow 38s 9d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "In several districts autumn sowing is not completed, and farmers must wait for a thaw. The time has now arrived when the weather considerations exercise little influence on the grain trade. Wheat at country markets was pressed forward by farmers anxious to realize, but its condition was not improved. Its bad condition greatly restricted business in Mark Lane, and but few parcels fit for milling were sold at unreduced rates. The foreign arrivals were again swelled by much Russian, and business was naturally depressed thereby, but the general situation is unchanged, dullness being the usual characteristic of the close of the year. Sales have been quite of a retail character, with little of any change in prices, and holders have shown no desire to press sales. A few weaker speculators have begun to evince a desire to realize, but merchants generally are still confident. With the cessation of Russian supplies and a diminuition of American, in consequence of closing of canals, and increased demands for British for winter consumption, the future should furnish few grounds for anxiety. The arrivals at the ports of call have been small. Wheat in steady demand and closed firm. There was an improved demand for maize, which advanced 3 pence ₱ quarter. There was only a moderate business done in wheat for shipment in consequence of high prices asked. Maize quiet. Barley in limited request at previous currencies. Sales of English wheat last week 58,580 quarters at 46s 7d ₱ quarter, against 51,324 quarters at 44s 7d ₱ quarter for the same time last year. Imports into United Kingdom for the week ending November 22d were 1,644,758 cwts wheat and 254,696 cwts flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1879.

There was a fair degree of activity in the markets to-day, but the volume of transactions do not equal those of a few weeks ago. Prices are not quite so firm and a further decline in most articles is anticipated.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter is in large supply, but the demand is light and prices are consequently weaker. Apples firm with only a moderate business doing. Eggs are active and sell readily at our figures. No changes have occurred in other articles in the produce line.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 50@3 00; choice, $2 00@ 2 25; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—90@95c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@24c; solid packed, 18 @20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—$4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c; jobbing, 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 25@27c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 22c; in cases, 23c; pickled, 17@18c.

GAME—Quail, $3 25@3 50 ₱ dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 ₱ dozen; venison saddles, short, 14@15c; do long 13 @14c; wild ducks, $1 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25 @30c ₱ pair; grouse, $6 00@7 50 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; new domestic, 16 @17c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c,

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 50@1 70; shellbarks, 75@ 90c; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@55c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 55@60c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chicken, 40@50c; dressed chickens, 8c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushels; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat is firmer and we advance our quotations. Corn and oats are also firm with transactions large. The flour market is strong with no quotable change in prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 30@1 33; amber and mixed, $1 28@1 30; rejected, 85c@ $1 00.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 53@55c; mixed, 50@52c; new yellow, 48@50c; yellow ear, 55@56c; new yellow, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white, 39@41c; mixed do, 37@38c. Rye—Western, 85@88c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota, $7 00@7 25; choice amber wheat, $7 00@7 25; prime red winter do, $6 75@7 00; medium do, $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis, $8 00@9 00; fancy patents, $8 25@9 25; rye, $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat, $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—60c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Timothy from country wagon, $19 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $14 00@15 00; white middlings, $22 00@23 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $21 00@23 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@23 00; seconds, $15 00.

Groceries.

The grocery market was without any change to-day. Prices were firm and merchants do not look for any decline. The provision market is firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures: Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 26@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 18@21½c; Rio, in bulk, 18@19c; lower grades, 15@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 10¾c; Prarie R, 9¾c; extra C yellows, 8¾@9c; molasses, yellow, 8¼@8¾c; cut loaf, 11¼c; crushed, 11¾c; powdered 11c; granulated, 10¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 43; choice sugar syrup, 43c; prime sugar syrup, 40c; good sugar syrup, 40c; good molasses syrup, 35c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, 52@53c; good old, 38c; prime old, 40c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 25@30c; Japan, 30@75c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 30@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 50@52c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16@16½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½@7¾c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¼@7c.

Soda—Bicarb in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 3c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7½c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 5c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 13c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8¼c; French, 10@13c, as to size.

Provisions.

Canvassed. Plain.

Extra S. C. hams, 18 ℔s and over		9¾
Do, Do, 14 to 18℔s		10
Do, Do, 14 ℔s and under		10½
Extra S. C. shoulders		7
Breakfast bacon, ex. sugar cured		8¾
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets	11	11
Do, knuckles and rounds	10	10
Do, all flats	9	9
Beef tongues, per dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	6½	6¾
Do, short rib sides	8¼	8¼
Do, clear sides	8¾	8¾
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	13 00	
Do, short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	13 00	
Lard, refined, loose, per tierces	9¾	9¾
Lard, refined, in half bbls	10	10
Do, do, in buckets	10¼	10¼
Do, do, 3-℔ pails, 60 in case	10¼	10¼
Lard, refined, 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	10	10
Lard; refined, 6-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	9¾	9¾
Lard, refined, 10-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	9¾	9¾
Ham sausage, variety	7½	7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔s cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 50; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 ℔s cans ₱ doz., $1 90@2 20; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 40; pumpkin, do, 90c@$1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 37 @42c; mixed, 40@50c.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel, ₱ barrel, $28 00@ 40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $12 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; split fresh, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $6 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $3 75; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut strips, 10c; No. 1 herring, $6 50; extra do, $7 50; scaled herring, 35c; smoked breaded herring, $1 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 40; London layers, new, $3 00@3 25; Muscatels, new, $2 50@ 2 75; mat raisins, $2 00@2 25; new currants, 5¾@ 6¼c ₱ ℔; Currants, 6¼@7½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c; Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do, shelled, 40c; do, Sicily, 40c; do, Ivica, 22c; Walnuts—Naples, 14½c; Soft shell filberts, 12½c; Smyrna figs, new 15c; Brazil nuts, 10c; Maraschino, $6 00; Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00; Lemons—repacked, $4 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

HONEY—New, $2 00@2 50 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@12c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@12c as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 46@52c; do, mahogany, 45@50c; do, dark, 37@38c. Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@55c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@55c; fine cut, 54@ 60c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 36@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, December 3.

The market was quiet and fluctuations light, prices ranging between 81 25½@81 26¼.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 9¾c; Philadelphia, 8¾c; New York, 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 25@1 30; countries, $1 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 3.—Cotton steady at 12⅝@12¾c; futures strong. Flour in fair demand; receipts, 10,000 barrels; superfine State and western $5 00@5 65; common to good $5 75@ 5 95; good to choice $5 95@7 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 25; extra Ohio $5 80@7 50; St. Louis $5 75@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00 @8 65. Wheat more active; receipts, 369,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 20@1 40; rejected $1 20; No. 3 spring $1 34@1 36½; No. 2 $1 38¾ @1 40; No. 1 $1 42½@1 45; ungraded red $1 30@ 1 48¾; No. 3 do, $1 40; No. 2, $1 49¾@1 50¾; No. 1 $1 50; steamer No. 2 $1 46¾; mixed winter $1 46½@1 47; ungraded amber $1 44@1 47; No. 2 amber $1 48¾@1 49; No. 1 $1 49¾@1 50; ungraded white $1 46½@1 47; No. 1 do, sales of 60,000 bushels at $1 46¼@1 48¾; No. 2 red, December, sales of 208,000 bushels at $1 49¾@1 50¾; January, sales of 344,000 bushels at $1 52@1 54¾; January by central, sales of 1,80,000 bushels at $1 57¾; February, sales of 46,000 bushels at $1 56. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2 western at 91@92c. Corn moderately active; receipts, 459,000 bushels; ungraded 61@62c; No. 3 59¾c; steamer 60c; No. 2 51¾@62c; No. 2 white 65½c; ungraded white 63½c; No. 2 December 61¾c; January 62c. Oats more active; receipts, 28,000 bushels; western mixed 47¼@50c; white western 48¾@50c. Hay strong at 80@95c. Hops quiet and weak; yearling 7@18c; eastern and western 8@43; New York State 35@45c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 14¼@17¾; job lots 14¾@ 19¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@ 9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum firmer; United $1 20¾; crude 7¾@8¾c; refined 8¾c. Tallow 6¾@7c. Rosin nominally unchanged at $1 65. Turpentine firmer at 41¾@42c. Eggs dull; western 18 @22 Pork strong; mess $12 50@12 75. Beef firm; extra mess $11 00@12 00. Cutmeats firm; long clear $7 20; short clear $7 47½@7 50. Lard—Demand active; prime steam $7 95. Butter dull and heavy; western 17@36c. Cheese quiet; western 8@13c. Whisky nominal at $1 16.

Metallic—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing $28 00; Ingot Lake $21 50@22 00. Pig iron dull; Scotch $23 50@27 50; American $24 00@27 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $3 70; clinch $5 20@6 20.

Leather dull; hemlock sole 28@31c.

Wool in good demand at full prices; domestic fleece 42@57½c; pulled 25@55c; unwashed 18@ 26c; Texas 17@35c.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 3.—Cotton strong; middling, 11¾c; low do, 11¼c; good ordinary, 11¼c; nett receipts, 5,289 bales; gross, 6,886 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,950 bales; France, 3,517 bales; coastwise, 969 bales; sales, 15,900 bales; stock, 238,266 bales. Flour strong; double $4 90; treble $5 25@6 50. high grades $6 62½@7 25. Corn—Demand fair and prices higher at 54@ 58c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; choice, 47@48c. Cornmeal quiet at $2 25 @2 40. Hay in fair demand; prime $18 50@19 50; choice $21 00. Pork strong and high; held at $13 50. Lard in fair demand; tierces 8c; keg 8¾c. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders, $5 00; clear rib $7 00; clear $6 12½. Bacon firmer; shoulders $4 75; clear rib $6 37½; clear $8 50. Sugar, cured hams steady; new 10@11c. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 15. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 14@17½c. Sugar in good demand; inferior 9¼@9⅝c; inferior to good common 9⅝@9¾c; common to good common 9¾@10¼c; yellow clarified 8⅞@9¼c. Molasses quiet and weak; common 24@27c; centrifugal 25@32c; fermenting 20@27c; fair 30@34c. Rice quiet but firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¾@7¾c. Bran scarce and firm at 90c. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 per thousand discount; sterling 480¾.

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 3.—Flour firm; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6 25@6 75; good $6 80; choice fancy $6 75; Minnesota patent process $8 00. Rye flour $5 37½@5 50. Wheat in good demand; western rejected, on track, $1 42½; No. 2 red, elevator, $1 46@1 46½; No. 2, December, $1 47½ bid; $1 48 asked; January $1 50¾ bid, $1 51¼ asked; February $1 53 bid, $1 54⅝ asked. Corn in fair demand; old western, sail, mixed on track 60c bid; new 59c; sail, mixed, December 59c bid, 60c asked; January 59¾c bid, 60c asked; February 60 bid, 60¾c asked. Oats firm; western rejected 43c; mixed 43@43½c; white 45@46c. Provisions in fair demand; mess beef $13 00; mess pork $13 50; smoked hams $10 00@11 00; pickled $8 50@9 00. Lard $7 62½@8 00. Butter quiet; creamery extra 34 @35c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 30@32c; Western Reserve extra 25@27c. Eggs firm; western 22@23c. Cheese dull; creamery 12½@15c; good 11@12c. Petroleum firm; refined 8¼c. Whisky firm; western $1 14½. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 6,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn 35,000 bushels.

Chicago—DECEMBER 3.—Flour in good demand and prices a shade higher; extra, $6 25@ 6 60; double extra, $5 75@7 00; patent process, $6 00@9 00. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 red winter $1 26½@1 27; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25 cash; $1 28 January; $1 27½ February; No. 3, $1 11; rejected 95c. Corn active, firm and higher; 40¾c cash; 40¾c January; 46c May. Oats strong and higher; 35¾c cash; 33¾c January; 36¾c May. Rye buoyant and stronger at 74c. Barley steady and unchanged. Flaxseed lower; prime, $1 49@1 50. Dressed hogs at $5 00@5 25. Pork excited and higher; $13 00 cash; $11 75@ 12 00 December; $13 17½@12 20 January; $13 37½ February. Lard strong and higher; $7 52½ cash; $7 65 January; $7 77½@7 80 February. Bulkmeats strong and higher at $4 50, $5 60@6 60. Whisky in good demand and a shade higher. Receipts—Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 115,500 bushels; corn, 295,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 99,100 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, 955 bushels; barley, 7,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat declined ½c. Corn irregular; 40¾c December; 40¾c January; 46c May. Oats strong and higher; 35¾c December; 34¾c January; 38c May. Pork strong and higher; $12 95@12 10 December; $13 15@13 20 January. Lard, $7 75 January; $7 87½ February.

Baltimore—DECEMBER 3.—Flour firm and quiet; western superfine $4 75@5 50; do extra $5 75@6 25; do family $6 75@7 25. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1 49@1 50; January $1 52@1 52¼; February $1 54@1 54½. Corn—Western strong and steady; western mixed spot and December 52@52½c; January 50¾@51c; February 50c. Oats steady; western white 46@47c; do mixed 44@45c; Pennsylvania 45@47. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions firm and active for job lots. Mess pork $13 00. Bulkmeats—Loose shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear 6¾c; packed $5 25@7 50. Bacon—Shoulders $5 25; Butter firm; prime to choice western packed 23@ 28c; roll, 22@25c. Eggs firm; fresh 22c; limed 18 @19c. Petroleum nominal for crude; refined 9c. Coffee flat; Rio cargoes 14@17½c. Sugar steady. A soft 10¼@10¾c. Whisky firm at $1 13¾@1 14. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton 1-64; flour 3s 6d; grain 7d@7½. Receipts—Flour, 4,927 barrels; wheat, 75,400 bushels; corn, 30,200 bushels; oats, 10,400 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 152,800 bushels; corn, none Sales of wheat, 548,800 bushels; corn, 88,400 bushels.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 3.—Flour buoyant and higher. Wheat firm and fair; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 22½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 22¼; No. 2, $1 22¾. December, $1 22¾; January, $1 24¾; February, $1 26¾; No. 3, $1 10; No. 4, $1 03; rejected, 98c. Corn quiet; No. 2 new, 37c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Rye excited and strong; No. 1, 75c. Barley strong; No. 2 spring, cash 76@78c; January 77½@77¾c. Provisions quiet and higher. Mess pork quiet at $12 90 cash; $13 10 January. Lard—Prime steam, $7 55 cash; $7 70 January. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 111,000 bushels; barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, none; barley, 4,300 bushels.

Toledo—DECEMBER 3.—Wheat irregular; amber Michigan, spot, $1 35; No. 2 red, spot and December $1 35½; January $1 37¾; February $1 40; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 33. Corn steady; high mixed new 42c; No. 2, spot, new 41½c; December 41½c; May 47¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 26c bid. Rye firm; No. 2 cleaned duli; prime held at $5 20; $5 10 bid. Dressed hogs $5 00. Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 19,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, February $1 39¾; March $1 42¾; amber Michigan February 39½c; No. 1 white Michigan $1 32.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 3.—Cotton strong at 11⅝c. Flour firm at $6 00, $6 25@7 00. Wheat strong at $1 28@1 31. Corn active, firm and higher at 41@44c. Oats strong at 39@40c. Rye firm at $1 03@1 05. Barley firm, higher and strong at $7 60@7 75. Bulkmeats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Greenmeats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders $4 25; sides $6 50. Hams $9 50. Whisky in good demand at $1 14. Butter dull and drooping; choice Western Reserve 25@26c; prime do 23@25c; prime to choice Central Ohio 24@25c. Linseed oil firm at 80c.

Boston—DECEMBER 3.—Flour — Demand fair and market firm; superfine western $5 00@ 5 25; common extra $5 00@6 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota clear and straight $6 00@6 50; winter wheat patents $7 25@